

PLAN WEEK-END TAG DAYS TO RAISE
BALANCE NEEDED IN DRIVE
Yesterday's receipts\$1,114.36
Still Needed to complete Drive\$8,946.76
Press Run Yesterday—41,700

Daily Worker

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MOLEY CALLS PROFIT NEW DEAL AIM HITLER'S ORDER DEFIED BY NAZI TROOPS

REICH GUARDS BALK EDICT TO DISARM

Misgivings and Unrest
Rule Behind Outward
Appearance of Calm

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Dec. 5 (By Wireline, via Zurich).—Whole regiments of the Storm Troops and the Schutz Stafel (Special Guards) are in a state of alarm and have refused to give up their arms in accordance with an order issued today to these divisions of the army. A great movement is spreading among the wives of the soldiers and the women are demanding that their husbands immediately leave all fascist organizations.

Furthermore, the expulsion yesterday of Helmut Bruckner as Nazi regional leader for Silesia and Governor of that province is agitating the entire fascist officialdom, which recognizes the Bruckner action as originating out of the deep whirlpool of bitter rivalries among the Nazi chieftains. Over the lower Nazi functionaries, as well as over the army, there is now hovering the fear of another "pure" like that of June 30, which reliable sources report has been set for Jan. 13, after the Saar plebiscite, at the latest.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Baier Nationaler Zeitung" has sent a private dispatch to his paper which reads as follows:
"Unrest, strife and misgiving rule behind outward authority and calm finds repeated confirmation that Dr. Goebbels, at a gala affair in Berlin was howled down, and endeavored in vain to pacify the crowd with the appeal: 'But I am your old doctor!'"

"It is stated rebellious spirits among the Nazis are being soothed by situations and privileges. Goebbels has issued orders that meetings of Nazi party members must be recorded with him, and that their aims must be carefully examined before permission is given to hold them. 'The radicals of the Nazi party accuse the leaders with increasing openness of betraying their revolutionary ideals. The Storm Troopers are being pushed into the background and are losing influence. Obsolete rumors circulate that after Jan. 13 a repetition of the 30th of June is planned. These rumors have become louder in the last few days, since well-informed sources state that all Storm Troop leaders of radical trends, or suspected of secret sympathy for the victims of the 30th of June, have been refused passports to abroad."

Scottsboro Negro Rally Defies Klan

By Harry Connor

GLASSBORO, N. J., Dec. 5.—Breaking through police and Ku Klux Klan terror in Southern New Jersey, more than 400 Negro workers and farmers held a spirited Scottsboro protest rally in the countryside near here, despite threats of riot and violence made by a united front of Negro misleaders and Ku Kluxers.

The Negro villages, "90 Acres" and the "Lawns" in Gloucester borough in the heart of one of the most notorious Klan counties in New Jersey, Gloucester County, took the first step in breaking through the political domination of a handful of corrupt politicians and Negro misleaders who for years worked hand in hand with the employers in subduing the Negro masses here with the methods of Southern lynch terror.

Under the fighting slogan of "Defend the Scottsboro Boys," symbols of the brutal oppression of an entire Negro nation, it has been proved once more that the fight for the lives and freedom of the nine innocent boys is inseparably linked with the struggle for Negro liberation.

Sharp Discrimination

In the short existence of these two Negro farm communities, there is a shocking record of discrimination, Jim-crowism, lynch threats, Klan raids and flaming crosses—endless oppression. For years these communities have paid taxes to the borough and have received nothing in return by way of water supply, sewers, paved streets, etc. Street lights can be found only along two

Coughlin, Backed by Hearst, Distorts Marx and Launches Fire on Militant Workers

Cleric Is Organizer
of Fascist-Tinged
Movement in U. S.

By A. B. MAGILL
(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROYAL OAK, Mich., Dec. 5.—Father Charles E. Coughlin, radio priest and organizer of the new fascist-tinged movement, the National Union for Social Justice, ascended to new celestial heights of demagoguery in a talk last night on capital and labor in his small chapel next to his lavish Shrine of the Little Flower here in this tiny town just outside of Detroit. The chapel was jammed with about 1,000 persons, half of them being compelled to stand. For the occasion Coughlin brought Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of the Diocese of Detroit, who had introduced him on Armistice Day when he first announced over the radio the launching of his new movement.

Coughlin is receiving the support of important financial and political interests and of the Hearst press, which has been instigating the organization of fascist gangs to attack militant workers and their organizations.

Misleading Facts

In the course of his hour's speech Coughlin, who handles facts in the most liberal manner, slandered the Communist Party of Toledo—that same Communist Party which played such a prominent part in the struggle of the Toledo working class last May against the hired thugs of the Electric Auto Lite Co., and the armed forces of the government. The priest declared that a leading Toledo Communist announced over the radio that he was Coughlin's personal representative and was holding a meeting that very night.

Following the example of Hitler before the Nazis came into power, Coughlin lifted, without benefit of acknowledgment, about seventy-five per cent of his speech from Marxist literature—shrewdly directed in vital places—and then offered his new movement, which he calls "Social Justice," as the solution for the problems of the working masses of the country. More than any previous utterance, his speech last night was calculated to win the support of workers and small businessmen.

Coughlin also quoted liberally from the Pope's encyclical on labor issued about three years ago and from a similar encyclical of his predecessor, Pope Leo XIII, in which the two popes attempted to stem the tide of working class organization and struggle by demagogically criticizing the most obvious brutalities of capitalism, and then attacking the militant labor movement and calling for a scheme of class collaboration in which the working class lamb would be tossed into the lap of the capitalist lion.

Significantly, Coughlin made what must be interpreted as an overture to the Socialist Party when he drew sharp distinctions between the European Socialists, by whom he meant the pre-war revolutionary Marxists and the present-day Communists, and the American Socialists in my audience "as people who would not support the ideas of the prior party who sat around and snatched at yesterday's scraps of profit should belong to the laboring men."

While talking repeatedly about

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Articles in 'Daily' Will Expose Role Of Father Coughlin

NEW YORK.—The series of three articles by Milton Howard, staff writer, exposing the role of Father Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, in building a potentially fascist movement will be published in the Daily Worker beginning next Tuesday instead of Friday as originally announced.

Howard's articles will deal with the history of Father Coughlin's development as a misleader and will describe in detail the powerful financial and political interests supporting him. The radio priest reaches millions of workers weekly by his broadcasts.

HOOVER LINKS GOVERNMENT TO ARMS PLOT

Says State Department
Requested Move to
Wreck Parley

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Former President Herbert Hoover involved the State Department in a statement he issued today in reply to testimony presented yesterday at the Senate Munitions Inquiry which showed that he had called a conference of arms manufacturers when he was Secretary of Commerce to discuss means of safeguarding their interests. The conference, he declared, "was called at the request of the Secretary of State."

Yesterday's hearing had disclosed that a conference of arms manufacturers had been called by Hoover to devise means of wrecking disarmament conferences. Hoover now revealed that the wrecking was done with the full knowledge of the State Department.

The fear of the Senate Committee that it may hit upon evidence that would show the tie-up of the government with the war mongers was again evident at today's hearing. Senator Charles McNary, a representative of the Senate Committee on Labor and Unemployment, who presided at the hearing in the absence of Chairman Gerald P. Nye, to subpoena Hoover.

Vandenberg did not reply, and Senator Bennett Clark hastily ended the discussion by urging that they "get on with the inquiry."

The clash had arisen from evidence showing that Germany and Austria were rearmed by military appropriations in other countries. The arms makers anticipated huge profits from these preparations for the next war.

Senator Vandenberg presented evidence showing the rearming of Germany and Austria. Ireneau D. Font, head of the new munitions firm, denied that this was the case. He declared that the evidence applied to all of Europe, rather than

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THRONGS VIEW KIROV'S BODY IN MOSCOW

Leaders of Communist
Party Carry Coffin
Funeral Today

By Vern Smith
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 5 (By Wireline).—Thousands of Moscow workers and representative detachments elected from each factory filled all the streets leading to October station, where the body of Kirov arrived this morning.

The coffin was carried from the train to the street by Joseph Stalin, V. M. Molotov, Klement Voroshilov, and other members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, after which began the procession to the Hall of Columns of the Trade Union House, where the body now lies in state. After the coffin arrived the workers marched with banners and pictures of Kirov in black and red frames and placards proclaiming their contempt for the cowardly blow dealt by the class-enemy, as well as their determination to rally in solid masses behind the Communist Party policies of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

A typical slogan was: "Don't weep, but wage merciless war against any who would halt the progress of the workers and peasants." The crowd stood and marched through the snow-storm and the first severe cold of winter.

Tens of thousands of Moscow workers have viewed the body yesterday and today. The funeral will take place in Red Square tomorrow. According to the decision of the Moscow Soviet, Dec. 3, 4 and 6 are days of mourning in Moscow. These days all theaters and cinemas are closed.

Relief Wages Cut in Half In Gastonia

By PAUL CROUCH

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 5.—A slash in pay for work relief from thirty cents to fifteen cents an hour was put into effect in Gastonia immediately following the order of Federal Emergency Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins that minimum pay rates for F.E.R.A. be abandoned.

Hardly had the announcement that the Federal government had abandoned the 30 cents per hour minimum for relief work appeared in print before Gastonia took the first move in the South to drive the unemployed closer to actual starvation. A committee of three, an official of the F.E.R.A., a representative of capital and a "representative of labor," announced that in the future the pay on relief projects for unskilled labor will be 15 cents per hour. The rates for skilled labor were also cut in half. This applies to the county of Gaston.

Similar reductions are being planned in Charlotte, at Davidson, Va., and throughout the South. The unemployed are answering these attacks by building Unemployment Councils and carrying on mass struggles.

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Many Gassed In California Car Walkout

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 5.—Thousands of street car strikers and sympathizers jammed on Eighth Street between Broadway and Hill at noon today and tied up traffic of scab-driven street cars in the busiest district of the city.

Large squads of police charged into the crowd with tear gas and swinging clubs, and only after great difficulty were the demonstrators dispersed.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 5.—Tear gas bomb-throwing and wholesale arrest of strikers, is now a frequent occurrence in the strike of Los Angeles Railway workers, as sympathy actions in support of the workers by the population is increasing.

Strikers have adopted new tactics in their determination to stop traffic. Strikers and sympathizers assembled at the intersection of Seventh and Broadway, a very busy corner in the downtown section, and refused to move. The crowd increased until there were at least 2,000, and traffic was completely halted.

Police Powerless

Police were powerless to move the crowd for over an hour. Finally they brought tear gas guns and shot into the crowd. Scores were sickened by the gas, which was shot without warning. Saturday a similar performance was staged by the strikers, and only the preparation of hundreds of police made possible a very slow movement of streetscars, while masses lined the sidewalks, shouting epithets at the scabs.

Without warning, police again charged into the crowds, discharging tear gas. Many men, women and children were hemmed into the intersection, unable to escape the gas.

A statement issued by the Los Angeles Section of the Communist Party to the cartoon declared that the workers should not expect any assistance through the mediation of Mayor Shaw, but on the contrary, depending upon that weakens the picket lines.

Directives suggested to the workers include: Spreading the strike by urging the Pacific Electric Line men to come out; not to permit injection of religious, political or racial differences to split the workers; to welcome support from all sections of the labor movement; not to permit red scare agitation to take effect; beware of arbitration, or any similar schemes; not to leave the conduct of the strike to the official representatives; to elect representatives for negotiations and other committees, and that all workers should participate in the strike activity.

California Transient Workers Win Increase

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—The transient workers, working on the Los Angeles water pipe line at Mojave, as a result of their protests against the contractors' refusal to pay a day "and found" to pacify them.

The winning of one dollar a day, where they formerly got 16 cents a day (\$5.00 a month), was won because of the action taken in protesting by a group of workers who quit the camp and spread what was going on in Mojave every place they went.

However, the camp officers will not allow any organization of any kind in the Mojave camps.

3% SALES TAX VOTED IN OHIO LEGISLATURE

Only Bread, Milk and
Newspapers Spared
in Measure

By Sander Voros
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The Ohio State Senate today passed a bill for a three per cent sales tax on all purchases excepting only bread, milk and newspapers. While levying this tax on the diminishing income of the working class and on the destitute unemployed army, the Senate deleted from the bill, as passed by the House, an income tax levy graduated to reach the higher unearned incomes.

The popular resentment against the sales tax levy was emphasized by loud applause from the galleries when Senator Harrison declared that "the bill is a tax on poverty, collected from those who can least afford to pay."

A ten per cent relief cut in food and a twenty per cent cut in clothing for unemployed families which was voted by the relief administration for the second half of December was rescinded when the administration received news of the call for a city-wide relief march on December 22. The Unemployment Councils are making even greater preparations for the march to force other concessions, and for the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance to be held in Washington, D. C., January 5.

A delegation will call on the County Commissioners tomorrow to demand an additional winter relief of \$40 cash for families and \$15 for single workers who are unemployed. Mayor Davis has called for a public hearing by the City Council legislative committee for next Monday, 2 p. m., on a bill proposed in the Council opposing his ban of free speech. He has also threatened the removal of the rostrum from the Public Square.

The Superior Transportation Company's drivers of delivery trucks for local department stores struck today for higher wages and a union shop, after two weeks of unsuccessful negotiations. The strike is seriously crippling holiday delivery.

All schools in Green Township have been closed for lack of funds following the defeat by the voters of a proposal for a new tax for school funds.

Cafeteria Workers Out For Increase in Pay

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—Workers of the Bain Cafeteria, 8th Street above Chestnut, have struck and demand a 54-hour week, and wages ranging from \$15 to \$30 per week as the minimum scale in the code for the industry provide.

The workers had a work week of from 70 to 80 hours per week, and wages of from \$7.00 to \$13.00 per week. The strike began when Bain fired four young workers for activities to organize the workers into the Food Clerks and Countermen Union of the A. F. of L. Picketing is conducted, especially during the rush hours, and the place is kept empty. Bain refuses to recognize any representatives of the union. One worker told the Daily Worker reporter while on the picket line that he worked 93 hours one week and received a food allowance of only 50 cents per day.

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SAYS ROOSEVELT GOAL IS TO SAVE CAPITALISM; CRISIS IS NOT SOLVED

Greatest Gathering of Industrialists Since Crisis
Prepares Anti-Strike Laws—Group Told
To Prepare for Further Reaction

By Milton Howard

NEW YORK.—Admission of the complete failure of the New Deal to solve the crisis, declaration that the Roosevelt New Deal is a program dedicated solely to the preservation of capitalism and capitalist profits, and a call to the country's leading industrial monopolists to organize themselves for the direct control of government power within the next six months, marked the opening yesterday of the long heralded Congress for American Industry, as more than 1,000 of the country's leading capitalist industrialists gathered

GUILD GROUP WALKS OUT AT HEARING

Broun Scores NRA Role
in Jennings Case
at Code Session

By Seymour Waldman
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—After protesting against "the extraordinary action of the N. R. A. in forcing the reopening of the Jennings case," Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, and the rest of a large newspaper writers' delegation which came to the capital to attend the public hearing on the Newspaper Code walked out of the Rose Room of the Washington Hotel to "go back to the picket line in New York."

"We charge definitely that on this occasion and on several former ones N. R. A. has allowed itself to be terrified by the publishers," Broun declared. He placed the responsibility directly at the door of the National Labor Relations Board.

Labor Advisor Withdraws

Paul Frederickson of the New York Times, the labor advisor on the code, followed Broun, saying, "I withdraw until the impartiality of the N. R. A. shall have been established."

Morris Watson, chairman of the Guild Press Association committee, characterized the code as "a sham to protect the privileges of the publishers."

The National Labor Relations Board decreed on Monday that Hearst's San Francisco Call-Bulletin had so acted as to force the resignation of Dean S. Jennings, its chief re-write man, for Guild orpenational activities, and gave the Call-Bulletin ten days' grace in which to advise it of the reinstatement of Jennings.

However, in the time between Monday's decision and today's

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here at the Waldorf-Astoria in the greatest assemblage of industrialists since the crisis began five years ago. The Congress has been called to approve the strike-breaking Program For Recovery which the National Association of Manufacturers will present to Congress early in January.

Raymond Moley, unofficial spokesman for the Roosevelt government, in the leading address of the day, ironically entitled the "Goal of Liberalism," made the blunt declaration that the New Deal from its very inception, has always been considered by Roosevelt as a drive for the preservation of capitalism and capitalist profits and not in any sense a program for the building of a new economic order.

"After the collapse of March, 1933," Moley declared, "President Roosevelt restored the capitalist structure to something like a working basis. Subsequent measures were intended to re-enforce this structure."

"Basically, the New Deal was an effort to save capitalism. . . . It seemed to me in 1933, as it seems to me now, that this effort to save capitalism was eminently wise and just. . . . By no stretch of the imagination could the vote of November, 1932, have been interpreted as a mandate for the abandonment of the capitalist system and the substitution of another."

Thus, with one sweep, the leading spokesman for the Roosevelt government today makes it clear that all the social promises of the Roosevelt New Deal, understood by the

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Plans Pushed For Social Bill Parley

NEW YORK.—An intensive campaign for the widest possible popularization of the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance to be held in Washington, D. C. on Jan. 5-7, is already under way through the distribution of half a million Congress calls during the ten-day period from Dec. 5 to 15, the National Arrangements Committee announced yesterday.

In order to permit this mass distribution, the National Arrangements Committee has reprinted the call on newspaper stock. This makes it possible to supply copies of the call at the rate of two dollars a thousand. The original issue of the Congress call, printed on bond paper, may still be obtained for addressing organizations. The new issue, however, should be used for distribution in the neighborhoods, at shops, at union and lodge meetings, and at the relief jobs and welfare stations.

After the call is distributed in a given shop neighborhood, committees should be sent to canvass and solicit contributions to help defray the expenses attendant upon the congress and local groups.

Financial Response Slow

On this matter, the National Committee yesterday stated that response from groups which have obtained stamps has been very poor. No money has yet been received at the national office, 799 Broadway, Room 624, New York City, on sales of supporting stamps.

These stamps are supplied to local groups. Thirty per cent of the money collected from the sale of these in all localities east of Chicago and north of Richmond, Va., should be remitted to the national office.

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United Front Against A. F. of L. Bureaucracy Can Alone Bring Victory

By C. A. Hathaway
EDITOR, DAILY WORKER
Article II.

HONEST Socialist workers, feeling the sharpened attacks against the workers' living standards by the Roosevelt regime, seeing the feverish war preparations and the advance toward fascism, knowing of the united front achievements on an international scale, and desiring a class-struggle, united-front policy here, must now determine their attitude toward the Boston N. E. C. decisions and toward the splitting tactics of the Waldman Right Wing.

The national executive committee, dominated by Norman Thomas and his misnamed "militants," put over policies which, if accepted, can only serve to curb the growing united front sentiment among the workers. In fact, as yesterday's articles exposed, the program of the Thomas group was in reality the program of Waldman. Thomas

Waldman-Thomas Program Adopted at Boston Places N.E.C. in Favor of Joint Action With Green, Woll, LaFollette—Socialist Workers' Only in Alliance With Communists Can Win Labor Movement for Revolutionary Struggle

capitulated before the Right Wing attack, took over the program of the Right, added a few meaningless trimmings of his own to make the program more palatable to the more advanced Socialist workers, and made this concoction the program of the N. E. C.—the official program of the Party.

C. P. Proposals Shelved

The Communist Party's proposals for joint struggle against hunger, fascism and war were shelved for two years—until the next national convention of the S. P. in 1936! Local Socialist organizations desiring to enter into united front actions with the Communists were told that henceforth they must

receive permission from the State Executive Committee, or from the N. E. C. in states where no state organizations exist. The plans adopted call for a united front with the A. F. of L. bureaucracy and the leaders of the various bourgeois third-party groups.

The Right Wing, disagreeing with Thomas' demagogic trimmings, this talk favoring working class unity "in principle" and, above all, desiring complete organizational control of the Party (removal of Senior and the addition of four of the "old guard" on the N. E. C.), has denounced the Boston decisions and is preparing to drive the S. P. still further to the Right—into an open united front with Bill Green and

this policy is to be found in the following statement of Louis Waldman:

"All signs of the time point to the fact that the future of the Socialist Party lies with the organized labor movement, and not with the Communists."

It is from this conception that the policies of the "old guard" are built. From this flows their bitter opposition to the united front with the Communists and their desire to build a farmer-labor party, jointly with the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and the bourgeois demagogues of various stripes.

In this statement, of course, there is an element of truth. Certainly any working class political party, to be successful, to have a future, must win the support of the organized labor movement. The four million workers within the A. F. of L., as well as the millions still out-

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SUPPORT URGENT HERE FOR ANTI-FASCIST STRUGGLE IN SAAR

Pact on Mines Aimed to Halt Fight on Nazis

Fascist Foes in U. S. A. Urged to Rally Mass United Front

Fearing the spread of the anti-fascist struggle in the Saar, the French mining and heavy industrial combines were forced to come to an agreement with Hitler on the Saar, declares a statement of the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism.

Calling on all anti-fascists in the United States to rally to the support of the Saar anti-fascist united front in the present critical situation, the statement says:

"The united front which has fought for the maintenance of the League of Nations (status quo), has the moral and material support of millions of anti-fascists, and liberty loving people all over the world. From England to Australia, from the United States to the Scandinavian countries, a wide-spread solidarity movement is assisting, materially and morally, the united front in the Saar territory in its campaign for status quo.

The result of this significant effort resulted in the deepening and the vigorous upsurge of the anti-fascist struggle in the Saar. Tens of thousands of Saar citizens have joined the united front. In the mining territory a defense organization against the invasion of the Hitler hordes, the "Massenbeschützer", came into existence in an effort to display all possible forms of resistance. Catholic farmers, Catholic trade unionists, came to the Socialist and Communist workers in order to strengthen the common resistance.

This deepening anti-fascist struggle has intimidated the masters of the French mining and heavy industrial combines, which in the field of French internal politics have to fight against the same growing anti-fascist trend.

They have viewed with alarm the enthusiastic solidarity of French, German, and other workers and anti-fascists around it.

Under the pretext of the rapid spread of anti-fascist struggles in the Saar, the French heavy industrialists have therefore made their peace with their German colleagues and the French government accordingly came to an agreement with the Government of Hitler.

"We and all of the forces who have helped to bring the Saar resistance to its present effectiveness, must continue our solidarity and brotherly aid for the struggling population in the Saar. We do not relax but reinforce our efforts! We do not surrender to a treaty of Hitler-Laval and to an agreement between the Lords of French and German heavy industries!

Blood Stained History
"We submit the so-called guarantees of the French-German pact just concluded in Rome concerning the protection of free political opinion, civil liberties, freedom of labor and for the minorities to the judgement of anybody who is conversant with the bloodstained history of the recent two years in Germany.

"We call upon all anti-fascists and all sympathetic organizations to rush declarations of support to the United Front in the Saar, addressing Max Braun, Fritz Pfordt, chairman, Freiheit Front, Saarbrücken, Saar. We urge as well speedy contributions, the broadening of the sale of Saar Freedom Certificates, so that funds to back up the battle for status quo in the Saar may be sent across quickly."

Scottsboro Negro Rally Defies Klan

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or three roads that cut through the outskirts of these neglected communities, with a population of about 800. The roads are dirt roads and have not been repaired for years. One of the largest gas plants in South Jersey is located only a mile away, and yet no gas lines have been laid to these Negro communities. There have been many frame-ups of Negroes in the courts of this area. Negro families on relief receive at least 60 per cent less than white families of the same size.

Until recently these communities have been without militant leadership. Last Summer, however, a local of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union was organized in the vicinity and during the Seabrook Farm strike the local developed struggles among the bean pickers and was successful in uniting the Negro and Italian farm workers. Later, the bosses succeeded in breaking this unity by favoring the Italians. Today, however, the Italian farm workers can see that in the end their wages were cut as a result of the destruction of the local.

Klan Threatens
But on the "Acres" there remained the local's Defense Committee of the International Labor Defense, which continued to function, devoting its activities to the defense of the Scottsboro boys and of the Seabrook farm workers jailed for strike activities and slated for trial soon.

This committee made arrangements for the Scottsboro rally and invited Ruby Bates, star Scottsboro defense witness, to address the meeting. Permission was obtained

JAPAN TAKES LAST STEP FOR SEIZING CHAHAR PROVINCE

Occupation Will Follow Ordered Evacuation by Chinese Troops

MOSCOW, Dec. 5.—The report comes from Shanghai and Peiping that the Japan-Manchurian authorities have demanded the evacuation of the province of Chahar by the Chinese authorities and troops. This means in practice that Japanese imperialism is taking the final step toward the annexation of the second province of Inner Mongolia.

The first, Jehol, was occupied more than a year ago, and incorporated in Manchukuo. Japanese imperialism has now obviously resolved to carry out the same process with regard to Chahar. The preparations for the occupation of Chahar by Japanese troops commenced immediately after the occupation of Jehol. For over a year the Japanese military apparatus has been working for an inconspicuous "shifting of the frontiers" of Inner Mongolia. After the occupation of Jehol, the Japanese commanders organized the building of extensive roads, reaching in many places far beyond the frontiers. Further new telegraph lines, broadcasting stations, storehouses, airdromes, etc., all calculated to facilitate the penetration of troops, military transports, and political agents into Inner Mongolia.

Even since the Japan-Manchurian troops occupied the junction of the caravan roads of Chahar—the town of Dolonor—the representatives of Japan have insisted again and again on the withdrawal of all Chinese forces from this province.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, comments: "Japanese imperialism is employing all possible means to submit the whole of Inner Mongolia to its power, piece by piece. But since the Japanese authorities are obviously anxious not to complicate the position of the pro-Japanese groups in China, or their own position, they publish a denial stating that there is no question of an occupation, but of a demand for the 'evacuation' (by the Chinese) of the territory between the frontier of Jehol and the Great Wall, toward Chahar." It is also stated that the demand is not made by Japan, but by Manchukuo.

"But in the first place the administrative frontier of Chahar in the South runs practically parallel with the Great Wall, and in the second, the Great Wall, toward Chahar, and Japan are identical? This is not a 'correction of frontiers,' but the annexation of another Chinese province, of great economic and strategic importance. In the South and South West, Chahar borders on this province—Kalgan. In the North West it borders on the Mongolian People's Republic.

"Japanese imperialism is striving tenaciously to gain a foothold in this region, as starting point for its far-reaching plans of annexation on the Asiatic continent. The occupation of Chahar is the most important event of the imperialist policy of Japan since the events in Jehol and North China, when the Japanese troops reached the suburbs of Peiping."

State Department Linked to Arms Plot

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Germany and Austria alone.

A dispute arose as to whether the munition makers were rearming all of Europe. Senator Vandenberg apparently wished to localize the sales to Germany, and shield the sales to the other imperialist powers. But that the situation did apply to the rearming of Germany was admitted by Major K. V. Casey, head of the smokeless powder department of the Du Pont trust.

Documents were read from the files of the du Pont concern which quoted Allen W. Dulles, a State Department official, as saying in 1926 that he was "aware" of these shipments to Germany. A letter from Aiken Simons, vice-chairman of the du Pont company on Oct. 15 stated that "Mr. Dulles said that he was aware that powder and other munitions were shipped out of Germany with the connivance of the Allies—the reason being that the resulting sales swelled the reparations fund."

Money collected on the Daily Worker coupons should be turned in immediately. Don't wait until the entire block is filled. Rush every available cent now to the Daily Worker!

from the school board for the use of the school house on the "Acres." This permission was later revoked, due to the opposition of Negro misleaders and Klan elements, who raised the pretext that the presence of Ruby Bates would lead to "riot and violence."

The Committee decided to hold the meeting in front of the school house, with the result that more than 400 persons attended and pledged their full support to the Scottsboro defense, unanimously denouncing the local politicians and School Board and adopting protest resolutions to be sent to President Wilson, Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama and the U. S. Supreme Court.

The committee, learning of plans by the Klan to do violence to Ruby Bates decided not to jeopardize the safety of this important Scottsboro witness, and provided other speakers.

Moley Calls Profit New Deal Aim

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masses as a promise for a new social order, have been a monstrous and deliberate deception.

Crisis Deepening
Asserting the futility of the Roosevelt policies as the solution for the crisis, Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, proclaimed, as the manufacturers listened in grim silence, that:

"We are little, if any, nearer recovery today than we were two years ago when political changes interrupted the early stages of the process of recovery which had begun in the Summer of 1932. The total volume of industrial production in the Fall of this year was not very different from that of the Fall, 1932 or the Fall of 1933. . . . There has been little growth in the aggregate production of goods needed to maintain the present and raise the future standard of living."

Admitting that the whole effect of the N.R.A. codes was to intensify the Hoover spread the work program within the past eighteen months, Dr. Jordan blasted the re-employment billhood of the Roosevelt government by stating:

"Although the number of persons employed has been larger, the total man hours of employment in manufacturing shows no great increase over this period. . . . While great changes have taken place in prices, wage rates, currency, credit, etc., the problem of recovery remains substantially where it was two years ago."

Fascist Proposals
In a remarkable statement, pregnant with fascist political implications, Dr. Jordan warned:

"The government is in fact in the hands of an organized mob, and no matter how idealistic its leaders or representatives may be, it is impossible for unorganized industry to cooperate with a mob if recovery is to be on the basis of private enterprise. . . . The government must shift to industry both to responsibility and the power to act, and stand by only to see that the essential job of recovery is done and done well. . . . Industry must have a plan of action for itself, a program of specific things which it will undertake to do and an organized machinery by which these things can be done."

Referring to the strikebreaking, open shop, wage-cutting program for recovery, which the National Association of Manufacturers proposes to present to Congress in January, Dr. Jordan said:

"The time for a plan and a method of action has come. Your platform today and the events of recent weeks are only the first steps. Much more must be done and done swiftly."

Warning the assembled monopolists of the rising radicalization of the masses, Dr. Jordan declared:

"What is needed is a carefully and courageously laid road along which industry will undertake to move of itself. . . . This is the last call for recovery on the basis of private enterprise. And unless it is answered decisively in the next six months, it will be too late."

Emphasizing and confirming this fascist invitation to Wall Street monopoly capital, Raymond Moley, leading publicist for the New Deal, invited the assembled manufacturers to be prepared to take control of the government in the event of a radical upsurge of the masses. Moley declared:

"Will Need Industrialists"
"It seems to me that even if some radical like Sinclair could conceivably win control of this country, ordinary citizens like myself will still need you in order to keep things going. You will have to run industry, in any event. In fact, I particularly, want you to keep on running it. . . . I feel a profound humility when I contemplate the tremendous responsibilities that you have met and are meeting day after day, and I have the greatest confidence in your ability to continue."

Anti-Strike Laws
Moley painted a picture of the tremendous devastation which has been wrought by the capitalist crisis, pointing to this devastation as providing an opportunity for a renewal of production. He showed that there is available sixty-five billion dollars of potential demand for goods which industry is not now fulfilling, unaware that this figure is evidence not only of the size of the potential market but is even more an index to the poverty and destruction which has resulted from the deepening crisis.

Sounding the key-note in a welcoming speech to the assembled industrialists, C. L. Bardo, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, continued the open shop offensive preparations which have been in process since the first day of the convention by announcing the plan which has been drawn up providing for a series of anti-strike laws to be pressed in the coming months as the Congress and the State Legislatures convene.

"The National Association of Manufacturers," Bardo declared, "with the cooperation of state or organizations, will seek to have laws enacted in every state legislature which will effectively protect American citizens in their right to

Spanish Fascists Try 2 Young Communists



JESUS ROSADO, Secretary of the Young Communist League of Spain

Rosado, Secretary of Spanish Y. C. L. Stands Before Immediate Danger of Execution

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Now being court-martialed before the fascists of the Lerroux government and in immediate danger of execution are two young workers, Jesus Rosado and Trifon Medrano, both leaders of the Young Communist League of Spain. They had been arrested at the height of the revolutionary struggle and while news of their secret trial has become current, the outcome of the savage court-martial procedure of the fascists may mean the death of the youths, it is feared here.

Jesus Rosado is the secretary of the Y. C. L. of Spain. He joined the Y. C. L. more than five years ago and has been always a conscious fighter for the program of the Young Communist League of Spain. At the time of the expulsion of a sectarian group which hindered the development of the Party, Rosado took a decisive place on the side of the Communist International and the Party. After the expulsion of this group, he became secretary of the Y. C. L. of Spain, showing a broad understanding of the problems of the revolutionary youth movement and the greatest loyalty to the working class.

Until the time when he became national secretary, he was secretary of the Y. C. L. of Asturias, whose history is closely connected with the political and personal life of Rosado. Both in Asturias, at the time he was secretary of the district, and in the leadership of the Y. C. L. of Spain, he had shown exceptional working capability and activity.

During the negotiations which were carried on by the League recently with the Young Socialists' League, he was head of the delegation of the central committee of the Y. C. L.

Court-martialed with Rosado is Trifon Medrano, a Y. C. L. member of four years standing and one of its central committee. Secretary of the district committee in Madrid, he was with a young worker named de Grado at the time the latter was murdered by the Civil Guard. Arrested many times, he always participated at the head of the struggles of the youth and proletariat of Madrid. Especially he was energetic and self-sacrificing during the last strike of Sept. 8, when he and Rosado were appointed by the C. C. for carrying out negotiations with the Y. S. L.

He was the speaker representing the Y. C. L. at the tremendous meeting which took place in Madrid at the beginning of September. As with many young Socialists as well as young Communists the fascist Lerroux-Gil Robles administration is taking bitter vengeance on the heroic and certainly undefeated youth of Spain.

Influence Must Be Destroyed
It will be achieved ONLY through the fight against the class collaboration policies of these people and against their leadership in the labor movement. Their influence must be destroyed; they must be driven out of the leadership; a revolutionary socialist leadership must be established—that is the road toward winning the labor movement for Socialist policies.

The Communist Party is consistently working in the trade unions, fighting in the forefront of every struggle of the workers, striving with the workers for improved conditions, carrying on revolutionary propaganda, winning the workers for the overthrow of capitalism.

The Communist Party in its appeal for united action has also urged united action in the trade unions against the class collaborationist policies of the bureaucracy and for policies of class struggle, which alone can result in immediate victory for the workers, while at the same time preparing the trade unionists for the struggle against war and fascism and for power.

The two lines here are clear: The Waldman-Thomson groups are for the closest alliance with the extreme Right of the labor movement on the basis of class collaboration policies and a conception of gradually "improving" capitalism.

The Communist Party and the truly Socialist forces in the Socialist Party, through unity on the basis of class struggle, can win the labor movement for the revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalism and for socialism. To this alliance belongs the future!

This disillusionment of great masses of workers with the New Deal, the tremendous strike wave, the struggles of the unemployed, the Negro masses and the poor farmers is proof that those who follow the Right line of Waldman and the Centrist line of Thomson will find themselves on the side of reaction fighting against the masses.

The united front as proposed by the Communist Party against hunger, fascism and war is the only way to working class victory.

Work without coercion or molestation from any source.
Continuing close cooperation which is being organized between the industrialists and Roosevelt, Bardo declared:

"We fully subscribe to and urge the extension of the labor trust recently requested by President Roosevelt. . . . The Congress for American Industry will present its final conclusions tonight, and they will be submitted to Roosevelt and to the Democratic Congress which meets

COURT VEILS PROOF OF BRUTALITY TO 18 IN CALIFORNIA TRIAL

Plans Are Pushed For Social Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

All other places except Washington, D. C. (which is asked to remit 70 per cent to the national office) should send 10 per cent. This money is to cover expenses of the National Committee.

Big Campaign in Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—William Jones, of the staff of the Afro-American, and through personal visits to Negro churches and lodges. He has further promised to speak at the mass send-off meeting which will be accorded to the delegates to the congress from the Philadelphia district. The mass meeting, which Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the congress; Mary van Kleef, of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Mother Bloor will speak, will be held Friday, Dec. 28, at 8 p.m. at the Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts.

Delegates Elected
He has promised to give cooperation through the columns of the Afro-American, and through personal visits to Negro churches and lodges. He has further promised to speak at the mass send-off meeting which will be accorded to the delegates to the congress from the Philadelphia district. The mass meeting, which Herbert Benjamin, executive secretary of the congress; Mary van Kleef, of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Mother Bloor will speak, will be held Friday, Dec. 28, at 8 p.m. at the Broadway Arena, Broad and Christian Sts.

Credentials for delegates received at the local office in the recent period are from the Lace Weavers Union, Unemployed Citizens League, the County Relief Board Workers, the National Congress for Women, the National Union of the Irish, the Irish Workers Club, the St. Kagen Church in South Philadelphia, and the Lithuanian Sons Benefit Association. Each of these groups have elected two delegates.

Protests should be sent to Judge Dal M. Lemmon and District Attorney McAllister, both at Sacramento; and to Governor Merriam of California.

The speakers' conference, which was set up here to train workers to address groups on the congress, will meet again this Sunday at 8 p.m. at 154 North 15th St.

Three States Inactive
California and the State of Washington are far behind other sections in response to the National Congress, the National Committee announced. Neither the "Voice of Action" nor the "Western Worker" has carried on a campaign for the National Congress. In every other State except West Virginia and California and Washington, work for the congress has begun.

Fraternal Groups Lead
NEW YORK.—Fraternal organizations in the metropolitan district are taking the lead in electing delegates to the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance. It was announced by the New York Sponsoring Committee, Room 641, 80 East 11th St.

Four lodges have responded already, despite the fact that the sub-committees have only just begun to work. These are the Foresters of America, Brooklyn; the Bohemian Workers Sick and Death Benefit Society, Garfield, N. J.; Granada Mutual Aid Association of Manhattan; Branch 149, International Workers Order, Brooklyn.

We are prepared to back your movement to the limit commensurate with our resources, inform us of our obligations," the Granada Mutual wrote to the local sponsoring committee.

Set Up Washington Committee
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—A sponsoring committee for the National Congress has been set up here. Sub-committees have been established to work toward bringing trade unions, fraternal groups and representation of the large Negro population into representation at the congress. The local committee has announced that a city-wide conference will be held in Washington on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Trade Unions Represented
BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—Seven local unions of the American Federation of Labor were represented at a conference held here last Sunday by the local sponsoring committee for the National Congress. An enlarged conference which will greet the Baltimore delegates will be held here Sunday, Dec. 30.

Rochester Meets
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Seventeen trade unions and fraternal groups were represented by official delegates at a meeting of the local sponsoring committee here Sunday. The Rochester committee is planning to bring the entire Central Trades and Labor Council into the enlarged conference meeting on Monday, Dec. 17.

Meeting and Conference in Shamokin
SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 5.—Calls have been made to one hundred and fifty organizations throughout the county for a conference on Friday, Dec. 14 to enlist support for the National Congress for Unemployment Insurance.

A mass meeting to bring the campaign to the widest number of workers will be held Saturday, Dec. 8, I. Amter, national secretary of the Unemployment Councils will be the main speaker. In preparation for this meeting, 3,000 leaflets have been distributed.

Three organizations have thus far responded to the call for the local conference. These are a lodge of the Local Order of Moose, a lodge of the Eagles, and a Bible Class.

Saar Railway Unions Merge To Face Nazis

United Front Broadens Drawing Masses Into Status Quo Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAARBRÜCKEN, Dec. 5 (By Wireless).—Hitler's Minister of Propaganda, Goebbels, has quietly purchased from its previous publisher the Saar anti-fascist weekly, The Westland. The Westland is now a provocative fascist sheet.

SAARBRÜCKEN, Dec. 5 (By Wireless).—United action between the two large railroad employee's unions was achieved at a joint conference this afternoon. Moreover, the International Transport Federation and the German Workers' Brotherhood have merged in the face of the Hitler menace on the Saar. A representative of the latter association named Dobisch, forecast that the unity of the railwaymen assured, united action among the miners will certainly follow, and then the unity of the peasant workers. Secretary Fimmen of the I. T. F. spoke and hoped the "united front of the Saar will be emulated by united actions in all countries. What international trade union unity has not yet done, we must accomplish here."

Fritz Pfört, leader of the Communist Party of the Saar pointed out how the united front of the Communist and Socialist Parties had broadened out to become a popular mass front. "The conference concluded with the adoption of a fighting program and in a demand for the status quo."

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Coughlin Launches Drive on Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

"the abuse of the profit system" Coughlin made it clear that, in the words of the Pope, "private property is ordained by nature itself." In regard to Henry Ford, he insisted on Ford's right to continue to appropriate millions which the workers had created and to operate his vicious slave-driving system, but merely pleaded for a few more crumbs ("Sharing the profits") for the workers.

In the course of his speech the radio priest did not hesitate to contradict statements he had made in a press conference yesterday morning at which I was present. Whereas he had said, in response to my question, that "The N.R.A. has helped the laboring man, though not as much as it should," last night he characterized the N.R.A. as "a lot of hokey." In the press conference he had placed all his hopes on Roosevelt; only a few hours later in his speech he jeered at Roosevelt as a man who is "moving in circles" and declared that "the State has proved under democracy in America to be a hi-jacker."

Coughlin again showed that he is building a political movement for the 1936 elections when, in response to a question after his talk, he stated that the foreign-born could become only honorary members of his organization, that what he wanted was voters and 19-year-old citizens who would vote in two years. Asked what he thought of the frame-up of Tom Mooney, he dodged awkwardly with: "I don't know anything about it."

The Communist Party is preparing to launch a campaign to expose the dangerous character of Coughlin's activities and to win away his thousands of supporters. It will call on the Socialist Party for joint action in this connection, and warns especially the Socialist workers not to be misled by this demagogic who is building a fascist movement against the working class.

lose but our jobs. We are beginning to learn how to fight the publishers at those times when we must fight.

"This is not a battleground. We don't want to be smashed. We are going back to the picket line in Newark. The air is clearer there. Good morning."

When the Guild delegation, headed by Broun, visited Francis Biddle, the millionaire blue-blooded chairman of the Labor Board, they were fed with the empty sweet words offered all militant delegations. It was reliably reported. They realized this when Biddle, who had been in conference with Richberg yesterday morning, did not protest against his superior's action.

Several of the delegation, including Broun, were taken in by Biddle's soft soap. It is indeed ironic that on the day president Broun attacked the N. R. A. newspaperman Broun's Scripps-Howard syndicated column should appear eulogizing Biddle as a "brash" young man who "seems determined to proceed upon the assumption that Section 7-A means precisely what it says." Broun's name is now added to the list of hundreds of thousands of workers who have learned that Section 7-A means company union legalization.

C. E. Rogers, the representative of 31 colleges with journalism departments, presented figures showing that for 91.6 per cent of newspaper workers affected by the code, the so-called minimum ranges from \$12 to \$16. This, he said, is "much too low for experienced men."

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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKERS TAKE OVER ORGANIZATION DRIVE

DEMAND AFL HEADS SURRENDER FUNDS TO RANK AND FILE

District Conference Rejects Special Organizers Sent by William Green and Committee of 11 To Push Creation of New Lodges

By Tom Keenan

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 5.—District one of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is moving immediately to carry through the promised action of the last American Federation of Labor convention to launch an organizational drive in the steel industry. But instead of placing it in the hands of special organizers sent in by William Green, the organizational work will be handled by the rank and file through regular committees.

At the last district conference in Allegheny a resolution was carried overwhelmingly which provided for the setting up of a district organizational committee of eleven, which will co-ordinate the work of sub-committees, also comprised of eleven men, in each lodge in the district.

To Form New Lodges

In addition to organizing completely those mills where lodges of the A. A. are already in existence, the district committee will direct the work of setting up new lodges in now unorganized plants, and will demand that Green turn over all funds set aside for organizing expenses to such district committees.

Vice-President Edward Miller did his utmost to prevent the organizational resolution from going through, but the delegates, representing 20 A. A. lodges, voted for it by a large majority.

Miller was only following the lead given out by Tighe some time ago, to the effect that the American Federation of Labor is "broken" and cannot afford a drive in the steel industry at this time.

Part of the international officials' reluctance to see a real organizing campaign in steel is due to the difficulty so far experienced in "keeping in line" lodges which are formed suddenly and grow to huge proportions in a few weeks, as the Allegheny Lodge.

Union Grows Rapidly

There the number who have signed pledge cards has already grown to almost 5,000, and the workers are clamoring for action. The only action so far on the part of the international officials has been an attempt to split the Allegheny local into five parts, with five separate charters—but Phillips, Allegheny president, and the rank and file of the lodge have successfully defeated all of Tighe's moves to split their strength.

The last district conference also passed, unanimously, a resolution introduced by William Spang, district chairman-elect, protesting against the signing of any "truce" agreements with the steel employers by Amalgamated or A. F. of L. officials.

There is broad resentment among the rank and file against the initiative fee charged by the top leaders, which is keeping many steel workers out of the union. Those in the union are, for the most part, ignoring the international's orders, and are signing up steel workers now unemployed, seeing that unless the latter are allowed to join they threaten the success of any strike which would occur.

Relief committees, now functioning in the majority of the lodges in the first district, are the only concrete benefit which the membership has yet received from organizing, and this was a move inaugurated by the rank and file.

In Allegheny the union is so strong that relief authorities have been forced to recognize the A. A. relief committee, and to hand over to it the investigating and allotment of relief work.

A dollar comes from V. Face, of Idaho, in the North Dakota district. North Dakota is far behind in the Daily Worker drive. Readers in North Dakota should contribute and make collections to raise North Dakota's share of the drive funds that are still needed!

AFFAIRS FOR THE DAILY WORKER

Buffalo, N. Y.

Daily Worker Dance, Friday, Dec. 7 at 760 Main St. Adm. 25c.

Detroit, Mich.

Daily Worker Victory Celebration, Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. Finnish Hall, 3909 14th St. near McGraw. Good Program, Dancing, Refreshments. Adm. in adv. 15c. at door 25c.

Chicago, Ill.

House Party, Friday, Dec. 7 at 9032 Gliding Ave. at home of Henry Chas. Adm. Free. Adm. Sec. 2. House Party given by Unit 418, C. P., at 1410 Winneba Ave., Saturday, Dec. 8, 9 p.m.

Newark, N. J.

Concert and Dramatic Evening at 514 Clinton Ave. W. O. Center, Sunday, Dec. 9, 8 p.m. "Del." cartoonist of Daily Worker, W. L. T. of New York. Adm. Free. Refreshments, Communist Party.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Big Affairs, Musical Program, Good Food, Ed. Hamilton, Speaker, Sat. Dec. 8, Workers' School, Elm and Opera Place, 5:30 p.m.

Onage, West Va.

Spaghetti Supper on Saturday, Dec. 8 at 3000 Market Hall.

ILL.D. to Lead Big Protest In Danville

Mass Demonstration To Be Held at Court on Two Arrests

DANVILLE, Pa., Dec. 5.—A mass demonstration to protest against the arrest and frame-up of Harold Thomas and Hubert Buck, two workers who were arrested when workers recently stopped an eviction, will be held here Friday, Dec. 7, at 3:30 p.m., before the court house. The meeting will be held under the leadership of the International Labor Defense.

Leaflets have been distributed throughout the surrounding towns, and appeals have been made to all employed and unemployed workers to demonstrate in Danville in defense of these two workers.

Several attempts were made to carry through the eviction, and each time the workers assembled before the home of Hubert Buck. Workers from Sunbury, Northumberland and Shamokin were present with their banners and signs. District Attorney Robbins on one occasion tried to split the workers' ranks by raising the call of "out-riders," but the workers cheered their approval of the support given them.

In spite of the attacks against its leaders, the Unemployment Council of Danville continues to grow, and is proving to the workers the value of organized mass pressure to defend their interests.

To Hold Scottsboro Rally

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Dec. 5.—Ruby Bates, Scottsboro witness who declares that the nine boys are innocent, will be the main speaker at a Scottsboro-Mooney defense meeting here on Thursday, Dec. 6, at 7:30 p.m., at the Workers' Hall, 716 North Shamokin Street.

New Fascist Group Applies for a Charter

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 5.—A new fascist outfit calling itself the Long Branch Civic Council of Defense applied this week for a state charter. Its leaders include ex-City Manager E. S. Dobbin, Ralph Richey Vice President of the Signal Oil Company and Lieut. O. M. Murphy of the Long Branch police department.

Other leaders in the fascist movement are: H. E. LeBaron, dismissed ex-head of the police vice squad; Joseph Fleisher, ex-Superintendent of the Board of Education; Thomas Watson, landlord; Aubrey Parks, manager of the California Milk Sanitarium; Maurice Abraham, manager of the Royal Credit Jewellers; Everett Christianson, automobile supply dealer; Dr. Arthur Meigs, dentist; W. E. Allow, property owner; Raymond Jones, E. J. Bradley, and two local militarists, Captain C. E. Barry and James C. Hughes, U. S. Army.

CHAIN WORKERS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Four hundred workers of the Cleveland Chain and Manufacturing Co. went on strike after two weeks negotiation for higher wages ended without results. The strike is led by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers. The strikers are picketing the plant.

Iowa Communists Make 'Daily' Fund Campaign Focal Point of Activity

Problems Which Confront Workers and Farmers in West Are Solved Only by the Daily Worker, Communist Organizer Says

BULLETIN

The following telegram was received yesterday from John Williamson, district organizer of the Communist Party in Ohio:

Section two Cleveland fifth section to go over top stop Youngstown raised forty-five dollars more stop more funds scheduled shall not pass till quota is reached stop relying on backward sections Erie Columbus Dayton Cincinnati Toledo to keep pledge to our paper. Williamson.

William Reynolds, Communist Party organizer of the Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas district, yesterday called upon the district to make the Daily Worker drive the focal point of its activity during the next two weeks and not to rest until it had finished its quota.

"We must come through with our \$500," Reynolds stated. "To the whole family of Daily Worker readers in District 10, especially the Party members, we call attention to the fact that only 15 per cent of our quota is filled, and that up to very recently Iowa, with a large part of the membership, has been credited with exactly one dollar in the drive!"

"The problems which confront workers and farmers in this region are solved only by the Daily Worker. It is in reality often the only Communist organizer who penetrates many sections of this territory. It arrives with news of the struggle of relief from acute want due to capitalism bearing directly upon the vicinity and the economic group to which the reader in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas belongs. . . . We must keep the Daily Worker in the field against Roosevelt's program of plowing under crops."

"The election campaign gave us many new contacts. We must keep them. . . . Make collections among the workers and farmers, particularly among those to whom you lend the 'Daily.' Hold a house party to raise money and secure subscribers!"

"Iowa, Nebraska, send in your funds. . . ."

Sending \$10, the Women's Council of Jamestown, N. Y., has fulfilled its quota.

Philadelphia Cotton Mill Cigar Workers Owners Move On Strike For Court Writ

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—Workers of the Bazaar Cigar Company have gone on strike, demanding wage increases, regular working hours, a definite time for pay-off, and recognition of the shop committee.

All the workers came out, and picketing is maintained during the day and evening. This is the second strike in the shop this year. A previous strike ended with wage increases. But soon several of the most militant workers were fired, and wages were cut out to the pre-strike level again.

Those on strike now took part in many strikes and are quite capable of conducting a militant fight. The firm met with the shop committee today, and has agreed to recall the wage cut, but refuses to concede wage increases.

The organizer of the Trade Union Unity League is to meet with the strikers today.

It was a crime against the textile workers that Gorman used splitting tactics and raised the red scare against the most militant strikers at the very moment when these strikers were being shot down by national guard troops. Gorman tried to nullify the great militancy of the strikers by giving orders to organize picket squad and refusing to hold union meetings. The strike was effective because the strikers paid no attention to these orders of Gorman and carried on mass picketing, flying squadrons and marches in the face of his instructions.

Gorman's Position in the Dye Strike If the Paterson strikers had allowed Gorman and MacMahon to take leadership over the dye strike, that strike also would have been defeated. Gorman wanted to follow the same policy in Paterson that

he followed in the general strike. In the general strike Gorman gave the strikers no voice in the negotiation of the national guard was called upon to play against the strikers. Gorman failed to take the obvious counter-step of calling the reserves of the strikers to the support of the strike.

It was a crime against the general textile strikers that Gorman and Green did not take immediate steps to rally the whole labor movement of the country to the support of the general textile strike. They weakened the whole struggle by refusing to spread the strike, by not calling for local general strikes in favorable localities (shoe and textile towns of New England) and especially by not organizing mass campaign of the employed and unemployed workers of other industries against the terror and in support of the strike.

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Kaynee Strike Solid Despite Machine Guns

Bucyrus Plant Crippled by Militant Resistance of Clothing Workers

By the Daily Worker Ohio Bureau BUCYRUS, O., Dec. 5.—A machine gun and gas bomb attack failed to stop striking workers of the Kaynee Company, clothing manufacturers, from picketing the company's plant here.

Local pickets reinforced by strikers from the Cleveland plants of the company threw a heavy cordon before the plant to prevent the 120 scabs, mostly women, from entering. In the resulting struggle many scabs were beaten.

Sheriff Stuckert mounted a machine gun in front of the plant, but the strikers whose ranks by now have been swelled by sympathetic townspeople, refused to budge. The fire department was also mobilized and the firemen rode into the crowd. The workers instead of dispersing, opened lanes for the cars and closed up immediately behind them. Delivery of material to the plant was prevented by the pickets. The scabs were kept in the plant at noon, going without lunch, not daring to face the pickets.

The manager of the plant after consultation with the sheriff, decided to move the scabs out in big trucks at night. When the trucks came out the sheriff threw gas bombs into the ranks of the strikers. In the ensuing fight, a few strikers were injured with the scabs suffering heavier casualties.

BUCYRUS, O., Dec. 5.—The American Legion has publicly offered its services to Sheriff Stuckert to break the strike. This morning a guard of 80 police and deputized Legion members and local business men fully armed, mounted guard before the plant to prevent picketing and the streets in the neighborhood were roped off. The windshield of the auto driven by Ward Sotomoon, owner of the plant, was smashed by unknown persons. Similarly during the night windows in the home of four scabs have been broken.

The Kaynee Company's Cleveland plants are closed down for nearly a month now due to the strike of its employees who demanded "non-recognition." The picketing of the Bucyrus plant was a direct answer of the workers to the bosses who threatened to move their plants out of town.

The strike is led by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. At the request of the Mayor of Bucyrus, Adjutant-General Henderson sent Col. Volka to Bucyrus to discuss the advisability of calling out the National Guard.

Philadelphia Councils Demand Winter Clothing

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—Protesting against the refusal of the County Relief Board to distribute winter clothing to the unemployed, the West Philadelphia Unemployment Council has called upon all workers to assemble at the relief station, 3110 Market Street, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The demand is that the board be forced to distribute winter clothing to the unemployed. The council local has also called upon all workers to send protest resolutions to the County Relief Board, 1460 Cherry Street, demanding winter clothing.

CAMPAIGN SPURRED TO FREE O'DONNELL FROM JERSEY JAIL

Protest Meeting in Vineland Tonight Will Be Addressed by Mother Bloor—United Front Demonstration Tomorrow in Camden

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 5.—Two mass meetings and a mass parade will mark the fight to win the liberation of William O'Donnell, jailed farm leader here, who is in a grave condition following his 14-day hunger strike in the local prison. Mother Bloor, noted farm leader, will speak Thursday night at Moose Hall, Vineland in a protest meeting demanding O'Donnell's release and an end to the rising terrorism here against the farm workers.

Mrs. O'Donnell to Speak On Friday, December 7, a united front demonstration at Laticia Hall, 421 Walnut Street, Camden, will feature Mrs. O'Donnell as the main speaker.

The O'Donnell Defense Committee is a real expression of the union of workers in defense of their rights and standards of living. It is composed of representatives of many workers' organizations.

The Defense Committee appeals to all workers everywhere to contribute to the O'Donnell Defense Fund to enable it to continue and intensify its work for the freedom of O'Donnell and for the smashing of the fascist attacks on the workers. All funds should be sent to Emanuel Braude, counsel for O'Donnell, at 216 Federal Street, Camden, N. J.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: 5c for 3 lines on weekdays, Friday and Saturday 5c. Money must accompany notices.

Chicago, Ill. First Annual Dance given by Painters Br. 565 I.W.O. Saturday, Dec. 8 at Mirror Hall, 118 N. Western Ave. Adm. 25c in adv., 35c at door.

First Annual Cabaret and Dance given by the Central Body Needle Trade Opposition, Saturday, Dec. 8 at Hungarian Workers' Home, 1430 Milwaukee Ave. 8 p.m. Tickets in adv. 25c, at door 35c.

CONCERT and Dance given by A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, Saturday, Dec. 8 at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Tickets in advance 30c, at door 40c.

Workers' Theatre presents "Three Minute Nights" Dec. 7, 8 and 9, at Workers' Playhouse, 505 South State Street.

Gorki's "Mother" a Garrison release, is now playing at World Playhouse, 610 South Michigan Ave. This film was directed by Pudovkin and stars Nicolai Batalov of "Road to Life". A Newhoff, Organizer International Labor Defense, will speak at Chicago Pen and Hammer Forum, Sunday evening, 8 p.m., December 9, at 20 E. Ontario St. Adm. 15c.

Cleveland, Ohio. Annual Communist Party Bazaar will be held Sat. Dec. 8 and 9 at Prospect Auditorium, 2513 Prospect Ave. Sat. night will be an International Costume Ball. Sun. aft. Concert, Play and Athletics. Eve: Soviet movie showing. Dinner and supper will be served.

Philadelphia, Pa. Concert and Report of the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism. Mother Bloor, main speaker, Friday, Dec. 7, 8 p.m. at Boulder Hall, 701 Pine St. Adm. 15c. Aup. City Comm. Working Women's Councils.

Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Dec. 8, 8:30 p.m. at Boulder Hall, 701 Pine St. Good Orchestra. Plenty of food. Adm. 25c.

Membership Meeting Phils. Film and Photo League Thursday, Dec. 6, 8 p.m. sharp at 324 South 11th St. Adm. 25c. All interested invited.

Movie and Newsreel will be held on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 8 and 9 at 533 Wolf St. hall of Downtown Workers' Club. Orchestration articles at popular prices will be for sale.

"China Express," film and lecture by Chang on "China Today" at Workers' School Forum, Friday, Dec. 7 at 7 and 9 at 908 Chestnut St. Adm. 25c. Showings of picture begin at scheduled time.

Milwaukee, Wis. Dance, Entertainment, Surprise Saturday Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. at I.W.O. Center, 1435 N. 12th St. Aukioes Dec. 11 at 8 p.m. Come and have a grand time.

Detroit, Mich. William Weinstein, Secretary, Communist Party, Detroit District, will be the main speaker at the National Minority in Soviet Union and Communist Party on Negro Question in U.S.A. Friday, Dec. 7, at 8 p.m. at Carpenters' Hall, 935 Alger St. Adm. 15c. Aukioes Units 1 Sec. 1 and I.W.O. Dec. 12.

DETROIT, MICH. DAILY WORKER VICTORY CELEBRATION Saturday, December 8th at 8 P.M. FINNISH HALL 5969-14th Street, near McGraw

GOOD PROGRAM - DANCE - GOOD ORCHESTRA REFRESHMENTS Admission in Advance 15c - - - - - At Door 25c

Boston, Mass. OVER THE TOP DAILY WORKER BANQUET Sunday December 9th at 8 P.M. NEW INTERNATIONAL HALL 42 Wenonah Street, Roxbury Hot Tasty Meal—Gay and Interesting Program Chalk Talk by LIMBACH Admission 35 cents

Paterson Dyers Won Strike Because of Rank and File Control; Rejected Gorman Policy Which Sold Out General Textile Strike

By CARL REEVE

THE substantial gains made by the 25,000 dye workers in settlement of their strike, as compared to the complete defeat of the general textile strike, offers a contrast which contains a valuable lesson to every worker.

The Paterson dye strike ended in victory because the rank and file, through their broad shop chairmen and delegates committee controlled their own strike, and conducted it on the basis of a militant, fighting policy.

The general textile strike was defeated because its leadership—Francis Gorman, Green, MacMahon, etc.—followed a policy of reliance on the benevolence of the employers, and restricted the fight as much as they could, to Roosevelt's compulsory arbitration boards.

Results in Two Strikes The results gained by the workers in the Paterson dye strike stand out in sharp distinction to the results of the general strike. In Paterson, the dye strikers have just won a 15 per cent increase in wages; the 36 instead of the 40-hour week; any union man displaced must be replaced only by a union man; equal pay for equal work regardless of age or sex; sanitary conditions; the right to strike and union recognition; and other important gains.

In glaring contrast to this victorious conclusion of the dye strike, the general textile strikers were sent back to work by Gorman without a single gain. Not only was the demand for union recognition lost, but after the strike was over, scores of thousands were blacklisted and thousands are not yet back in the mills. The speed-up increased after the strike, according to numerous complaints now before the Textile Labor Relations Board. Nowhere

were wages increased a penny. In many places wage cuts were insisted upon after the strike (Paterson silk mills).

Why General Strike Was Lost

What caused such different outcomes of the Paterson dye and the general textile strikes? Francis Gorman at first said that the end of the general textile strike was a "great victory." Now that the workers clearly see that the strike resulted in increased speed-up, black-list, wage cutting and long hours, the apologists for Gorman, including Norman Thomas and other Socialist Party leaders, have a different explanation. Now they admit there were no gains but state that Gorman had to end the strike when he did on the best terms he could get, in order to avoid the break-up of the strike and the smashing of the union.

An examination of these excuses for Gorman's betrayal shows that these claims for Gorman are entirely untrue. First, Gorman called off the textile strikers when they were spreading. The hosiery workers, dyers, and other branches of the industry had not yet been called off by him. The strike was strong and solid. Second, Gorman's entire policy was against the spreading of the strike and for the ending of the strike at the earliest possible moment, regardless of the terms of settlement. Gorman didn't want the strike. At the national convention of the United Textile Union Gorman tried to get the convention to vote in the executive council the strike date. He postponed the strike as long as he could, as he postponed the cotton and wool strikers a few months previously.

Gorman, after he was forced to call the strike, narrowed it down as

much as possible. He delayed in calling out large branches of the textile industry. When the terror of the national guard was called into play against the strikers, Gorman failed to take the obvious counter-step of calling the reserves of the strikers to the support of the strike.

It was a crime against the general textile strikers that Gorman and Green did not take immediate steps to rally the whole labor movement of the country to the support of the general textile strike. They weakened the whole struggle by refusing to spread the strike, by not calling for local general strikes in favorable localities (shoe and textile towns of New England) and especially by not organizing mass campaign of the employed and unemployed workers of other industries against the terror and in support of the strike.

It was a crime against the textile workers that Gorman used splitting tactics and raised the red scare against the most militant strikers at the very moment when these strikers were being shot down by national guard troops. Gorman tried to nullify the great militancy of the strikers by giving orders to organize picket squad and refusing to hold union meetings. The strike was effective because the strikers paid no attention to these orders of Gorman and carried on mass picketing, flying squadrons and marches in the face of his instructions.

Gorman's Position in the Dye Strike If the Paterson strikers had allowed Gorman and MacMahon to take leadership over the dye strike, that strike also would have been defeated. Gorman wanted to follow the same policy in Paterson that

he followed in the general strike. In the general strike Gorman gave the strikers no voice in the negotiation of the national guard was called upon to play against the strikers. Gorman failed to take the obvious counter-step of calling the reserves of the strikers to the support of the strike.

In Paterson, Gorman wanted to pursue exactly the same policy. He did not lift a finger to help the Paterson dye strikers. He made no call upon the A. F. of L. unions to support the strike. He made no move for financial, or any other kind of support to the Paterson dye workers. He urged them to accept compulsory arbitration of Roosevelt's Textile Boards and go back to work.

But the workers of Paterson learned a lesson from the general textile strike. They conducted their strike along correct lines. If the policy of the leadership in the general textile strike had been the same as it was in Paterson, the workers would have made some gains in the general textile strike. The victory in Paterson is proof of this.

Rank and File in Control The Paterson strikers followed a policy of control of the strike by the rank and file. Their elected settlement committee was responsible to the shop chairmen and delegates committee. They decided to accept no agreement without a full vote of all the strikers. Their militant policy of mass picketing and rank and file control made the strike 100 per cent effective. Leaders of the rank and file came forward on the settlement committee, such as Charles Vigorito, who voiced the will of the rank and file and guarded against any unsatisfactory settlement.

The dye strikers won because they rejected compulsory arbitration. They refused to place their demands in the hands of Roosevelt's boards. They knew that once they had returned to work their demands would have been lost. When Ammirato and other union leaders tried to get the strikers to accept an unsatisfactory agreement on Nov. 10, the strikers voted to reject such an agreement. The rank and file control of the strike guarded against any betrayal and finally forced substantial gains for them.

The lessons of the victory of the Paterson dyers should not be lost on the workers of other industries. Wherever the A. F. of L. leaders, William Green, Gorman, etc., have been able to put through a no-strike policy, and given the workers' demands into the hands of the N. R. A. and labor boards, the workers lost all of their demands. This was the case in the auto and steel industries where the National Minority Labor Boards entrenched the company union after William Green had prevented the workers from striking. In these industries today union members are being fired, speed-up is increasing and a wage cut drive is being launched, under protection of Roosevelt's Labor Boards, set up with Green's help.

By placing the demands of the textile workers into the hands of the Textile Labor Relations Board of Roosevelt, and thus ending the general strike, Roosevelt's Government saddled speed-up, blacklist, eviction, wage-cuts and long hours on the textile workers. These government boards take their orders from the employers, whose agents they are. In Paterson, because the workers went out on strike, because they pursued a militant strike policy, re-

fusing to surrender to Roosevelt's employers' boards, and because the strikers themselves controlled their own strike, substantial gains were won by the dye strikers. Following the example of the Paterson-workers, the workers in other industries can make similar gains.

DETROIT, MICH.

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Up-State Dairy Farmers Breaking With Old Line Misleaders

Rubber King Stretches Truth a Bit in Statement

By a Worker Correspondent
AKRON, Ohio.—Although there are over 50,000 people on relief in Akron and Summit counties, more than at any time since the economic crisis began, and 18,000 more than at this time last year, we have one supposedly intelligent man in Akron, none other than H. S. Firestone himself, who seems to think that there is no need for this state of affairs at all (50,000 people on relief).

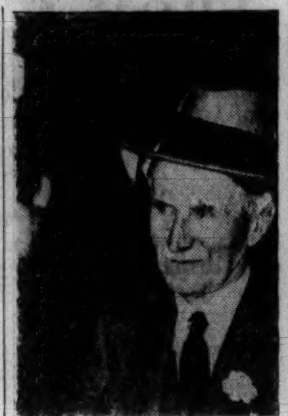
Firestone issued a statement that was headlined as follows in the local press: "JOBS FOR EVERYONE IF THEY JUST LOOK, FIRESTONE DECLARES."

In answer to him, the very fact that hundreds have been laid off in the last few months in the Firestone plants in Akron without any hope of re-employment, or without being told just exactly where those jobs are that he speaks about, is proof that he is either lying or is not very intelligent, or both.

Mr. Firestone also states that the hourly wage rate for Akron, and this includes his plant, is 42 per cent higher than the average in all other industries, and that the rubber industry has enjoyed a larger percentage of annual production than other major industries. (I might add, profits also.)

But the fact remains that the rubber workers have a lower standard of living than ever before, and the end is not yet in sight. With speed-up, inflation and rising prices on everything that the workers use, including rent, the standard of living is being lowered.

Firestone is a great believer in supporting President Roosevelt, but he can't agree with him on his attitude towards labor. Some of us



H. S. FIRESTONE

used to believe in supporting him, but the scales are rapidly being torn from our eyes. In spite of Roosevelt, N.R.A. and Section 7A, the Firestone plants are still one hell of a place to try and make a living in.

Some of us know where the fault lies in regards to the troubles of the workers, both employed and unemployed. We are trying with all our might to change the attitude of their fate and kissing the chains they are bound with, to one of consciousness of their role in capitalist society, to end once for all a system that permits such men as H. S. Firestone to exploit thousands of workers for his own profit, and then grow about it.

On to a Soviet America.

Districts Must Intensify Efforts to Fill Quotas

Only \$355 was received Tuesday, a sum thoroughly insufficient if the more than \$10,000 that is still needed in the "Daily" drive is to be raised by Dec. 15.

New York sent most of this money—\$235.

The total amount from Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minnesota, Seattle and California was only \$11.

Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit are districts which promised to complete their quotas by Dec. 1. They must complete them before Dec. 15.

Previously received \$48,983.37

Total to date \$49,338.35

MISS L. A. \$ 50 C O G .35

John F. Dodo .50

F. Anderson .35

A. J. Z .50

Total Dec 4 \$2.00

Sub Section No. 10 .50

Allerton Workers Club Lecture .40

King .20

Brooklyn Study Group—Daniel Roberts .20

Friend of Little Lefty .20

Adas Stergion .20

Daily Worker School Exhibition .20

Group of Sympathizers .20

Ed. Davis .20

Kingston and Stein's classes in Workers .20

School—Principles of Communism .20

Service Workers of Workers Center .20

Dr. M. W. Weinstein .20

Brownsville Workers School .20

M. Schneider .20

Cooperative Music School .20

New Youth Club .20

Hymns Hirschman .20

House Party in Rye, N. Y. .20

Unit 48 Sec 2 .20

Francis E. McClellery .20

Potomac, N. Y. .20

Products of Pinchle Game .20

William Allegro .20

Cooperative Opticians .20

Frank Gomack .20

Total Dec 4 \$235.35

Total to date \$72,223.68

DISTRICT 5 (Pittsburgh)

Peter Miravalle \$1.00

Total Dec 4 \$1.00

Total to date \$73,223.68

DISTRICT 6 (Cleveland)

James Gregorch \$2.00

Total Dec 4 \$2.00

Total to date \$75,223.68

DISTRICT 7 (Detroit)

Floyd Moody \$5.00

Total Dec 4 \$5.00

Total to date \$80,223.68

List Received from District No. 7

Previously listed at Dec 5 total sum

Roumanian Club Tag Day

Sec 2 Unit 10 Cg .20

Sec 2 Unit 1 PB .20

Sec 1 Unit 12 .20

Sec 5 Unit 2 .20

Sec 5 Unit 2 .20

Sec 5 Unit 2 PB .20

Sec 5 Unit 2 .20

A. Milkman .20

Sec 5 Unit 9 PB .20

Sec 4 Unit 9 PB .20

Sec 4 Unit 4 .20

Armenian Fraction .20

Women's Br No 4—UUTO .20

Br 18 UUTO .20

Sec 2 Unit 2 .20

Scandinavian Workers Club .20

Scandinavian Workers Club .20

Sec 4 Unit 3 .20

Roumanian Bureau .20

Sec 7 Unit 4 .20

Sec 5 Unit 2 Cg .20

Sec 6 Unit 1 Cg .20

Sec 6 Unit 1 .20

Sec 7 Unit 8 .20

Ukrainian Paspup .20

Ukrainian Women Hamtramck .20

Ukrainian Pro Club Hamtramck .20

Sec 1 Unit K .20

Committee Nov 18th Affair .20

Polish Chamber of Labor North .20

Detroit, Cg and PB .20

Roumanian Club Dearborn North .20

Total Dec 4 \$235.35

Total to date \$82,223.68

Here Is My Bit Toward the \$60,000!

NAME ADDRESS AMOUNT

Tear off and mail immediately to

DAILY WORKER

50 EAST 13th St.

New York, N. Y.

Stalin's Photo Creates Furor in Tire Plant

By a Worker Correspondent
AKRON, Ohio.—Something unusual happened here in the Goodrich Tire and Rubber factory just two weeks ago. In the machine shop, as in every other department, there is a billboard. There you see all kinds of notices, announcements; company union, A. F. of L., this or that affair or notice. There also appeared one morning a picture that drew more attention than anything else. It was a picture of Joseph Stalin himself. It was cut out from the Times-Press, a local newspaper.

It stood there for over ten days. Since there has been a practice that anything hung there should remain, this picture was not removed. Finally, the whole board was cleaned up, that is, all other announcements were removed and this picture also. But, believe me, all workers passing there took a look at Stalin, and many wondered as to how long it will be until that time when such pictures will be in such places all over the shop.

GOODRICH WORKER.

Framed for Bucking Rich Farmer

By a Farmer Correspondent
HARTFORD, Conn.—During the last part of October or early Nov. this year the Potato Crop Association, an organization of farmers of 40-50 acres, decided to donate to the unemployed their second class potatoes, as they had been getting 60 cents a bushel for their first class potatoes and felt that they could get along on this. This was in the section of East Windsor Hill, Conn.

Now the Potato Crop Association, of 500 acres opposed this idea because this plan would hurt the price of potatoes the next year. The superintendent of this company told the poor farmers at one of their meetings that if they would turn over all their potatoes to this company he would see that they would get one-half price for their second, and 35 cents a bushel for the first. He also said that the prices would go up and that he had a plan to pack the potatoes in paper bags and ship them to South America.

One farmer who lives between Rockville and Hartford opposed the plan of the Kulak superintendent, and said it would result in the same way as with the tobacco growers in 1917 with the notorious Fred Griffin.

The Sten superintendent asked Art if his potatoes were no good and that was the reason that he was opposed to this plan? He replied that they were sound.

Following this meeting, inspectors visited this farmer's place twice. On the second visit they found half a bushel of potatoes. Farmer Art believes that the diseased potatoes were planted on him during the night, that he has been framed.

The inspectors poured kerosene on 500 bushels of potatoes and burned them up. The authority of the inspectors is not known at this writing.

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NRA Violation In Butter-Kist Bakeries

By a Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK.—I wish to write about the way the N. R. A. code is being violated by the Butter Kist Baking Company of Astoria, L. I. The Labor Board was notified of this and they sent some investigator down and nothing was done about it.

We workers in this plant are forced to work 12 and sometimes even 13 hours a day for a six-day week. The N. R. A. code calls for a 40 hour week.

We have a time clock in the place but it is never used as the company does not want any proof of its violations of the code. A short while after a complaint was sent to the N. R. A., while we were receiving our pay checks, the foreman came around and asked everyone to sign a statement. The top of this sheet was folded up so that we could not read it. Still, everyone signed. Most likely this was a statement to the N. R. A.

When the N. R. A. investigated, they never came to the workers and asked them about conditions. They investigated through the company's office, and it is very easy to understand what sort of a line they were given there.

Not only are the provisions on hours violated, but the wages also are below the minimum. According to the code in the industry, men working on the ovens are to get 65 cents an hour. Here, however, they receive only 32 cents an hour.

It is clear to see here, that reliance on the N. R. A. will not help. We workers in the Butter Kist as well as in all the large bakeries, should organize and then we will have a guarantee that our conditions will be improved and maintained.

NOTE: We publish every Thursday letters from farmers, agricultural and cannery and lumber workers. We urge farmers and workers in these industries to write us of their conditions and their efforts to organize. Please get these letters to us by Monday of each week.

Another thing on my mind is the Christmas campaign for relief for political prisoners which the International Labor Defense is carrying on. This should be on everybody's

Militants Cause 'Dairy Day' Boycott

Unity of Workers and Dairy Farmers Against Milk Monopolies Need of the Hour

(By a Farmer Correspondent)
NORWICH, N. Y.—The dairy farmers of New York State are being pushed around by interests that are looking out for their own personal gains, at the expense of the dairy farmer.

In some places milk is selling for as low as \$1 per hundred lbs., or 2c a quart; while in New York City, Grade B sells for 12c a quart, and now the greedy distributors are trying to force the consuming public to pay another cent for their milk. As it is, the poorer people of New York who consume a large part of the milk sold in New York City, can hardly pay the price they do at present, and over the one cent raise, they are up in revolt. The sad part of it is that this revolt fight is being led by a group of silk stocking type of Socialists, who are thinking of their own personal gains. They have formed an alliance with Mayor LaGuardia and his political followers and they are pretending to lead the working classes of New York City against the raise in price.

Watching the City
We farmers up-state are watching what is done down in the city, and think it would be a good idea for the Communist Party to take up the fight against the proposed raise. Arrange for a series of city meetings, have speakers from the farms tell their city comrades just the conditions on the farms of the dairy district. Let them expose some of the so-called leaders like the Plack Bros., Albert Woodhead and others. How can rich dairy farmers have so much of an interest in the poor dairy farmer, who is about to be driven from his farm by mortgages and low prices of their products?

For the past year the New York Committee of the Farmers' Action group have been active upstate. The work has been slow, owing to the hard headedness of thousands of the dairy farmers who worship the Republican Party and the Dairy-men's League.

Suddenly a few months ago hundreds of small dairy farmers found in their mail boxes, copies of the militant farmers' program. The material found in these books along with the militancy created during the 1933 milk strike, has left an impression on them.

Dairy Day Circulation and Political Scheme
According to government figures, the headquarters of the dairy industry is situated in St. Lawrence and Jefferson County, New York State. The largest city in the section is Watertown, New York, which depends upon the dairy farmer for their trade, etc. In this city is published a paper, "The Watertown Times." The editor is one Harold Johnson, who wanted to be the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election. He is a friend of the dairy farmer, that is the large wealthy ones and to hell with the little fellows. So as to become popular and gain circulation for his paper, each year this Johnson sponsored a plan of a Dairy Farmers' Day at Watertown. There was a parade, a few bargains in the stores, and a hell of a lot of speaking in the Armory at night. Generally, at this meeting each year from four to five thousand people attended.

This year Johnson, along with the big booted members of the Better Kivans, American Legion and other capitalist groups, met and planned the Dairy Day for this year, May 8. Another parade was to be held, one

company of troops would be in the parade from Fort Madison and the Legion Drum Corps and the children would march.

When the plans were disclosed, a few militant farmers in those counties became busy. They secured hundreds of copies of the special Dairy Day issue of the Farmers' Weekly along with copies of the farm program, and a large bundle of the Daily Worker. On several nights, cars travelled the roads stopping at mail boxes, putting them in dairy cans, on bulletin boards of milk stations, in farmers' cars parked in the small places. Soon the cry went up, "The Reds are up here," and by then four hundred farmers knew that the militant farmers had a program meant for the poor farmers.

Many Soldiers, But No Farmers
Johnson and others no doubt knew of this distribution and evidently made hurried calls and plans. The results of this special work was shown in what took place on Dairy Day at Watertown. Instead of having 15,000 farmers and their families in town to watch the parade, there were hardly 1,000. The parade in itself revealed just how the capitalist class to the detriment of the regular soldiers from Fort Madison, they had over 500 men, 16 large cannon and field pieces were in the line of march. There were 265 horses and over 150 members of the Legion. The only thing in the parade to show any connection with the dairy business was a manure spreader, and some claim it is the one that the Sheffield Dairy Co. use to feed a lot of bull to their 15,000 members.

With the parade nothing more than a show of the military, and a warning towards the militant farmers, a bust, the sponsors of the affair listened to the band, the U. S. Army band from the fort play in the Armory for over one hour in an attempt to draw in the farmers and city folks, to hear the members of the New York Milk Control Board speak on the present situation in the dairy business.

While the people listened to the band, the smug leaders in this Dairy Day were seated at the banquet table in the Woodruff Hotel, eating fine food, listening to an Orchestra and applauding a lot of "bunk" handed out.

Meeting Disappointment for Farmers
After the dinner these leaders all with nice fat cigars in their smug mouths went up to the Armory, to feed a lot of useless dope to the thousands of farmers they expected would be there. Here they received the shock of their lives. Instead of 5,000, there were less than 500 in the place a block long. Out of this 500, not over 100 were farmers. The chairman said, "4,500 are missing and we can't explain it."

The speakers, Johnson and Baldwin, Fee and Manley, of the Milk Board, hurriedly spoke their pieces, and got out as quickly as possible.

It was a bitter pill for these so-called leaders and it demonstrated thoroughly that the farmers up-state are tired of the old line of bunk handed to them. We wonder just how important a part the militant literature played in the Farmers' Day farce at Watertown this year?

What has been done can be done other places if the worker consumers of the large cities will work with the farmers and join in their fight for a living for themselves and their families.

Letters from our Readers

Immonen Greets Daily Worker Readers on His Release

Urges Aid to L. L. D. Christmas Campaign for Relief for Political Prisoners

Newberry, Mich.
Dear Comrade Editor:
First of all I want to send my revolutionary greetings to all the readers of the Daily Worker upon my release from prison, and I want to thank all the individuals and organizations that have sent letters here to Michigan in behalf of Burman and myself. As you have perhaps heard, or read, Burman and I have been victims of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalist law, for over a year, and we have been released on a \$5,000 bond. The case is pending in the State Supreme Court.

I want to remind everybody that if we as workers cannot do away with this law, in the very near future it will be used to a much greater extent than ever before. Furthermore, this law is so loose that it forbids workers from even thinking in favor of the Red Flag or the forming of a Bolshevik government. Our case has been taken to the Supreme Court mainly for the purpose of doing away with this law entirely, so that it can no longer be used as a tool against the working class in its future struggles against the bosses, and there is no better way of doing this than through mass protests. So, comrades, let's keep on sending these protests until the battle has been won.

Another thing on my mind is the Christmas campaign for relief for political prisoners which the International Labor Defense is carrying on. This should be on everybody's

mind now. We should exert the most intense pressure on all those whom we can influence, until thousands of workers, intellectuals and professionals are made conscious of the situation of political prisoners. Christmas is a bourgeois holiday, it is true; but custom has implanted in the minds of workers at Christmas time the thought of giving. We should make this a class-conscious thought. Whom shall we give to? What shall we give for? Political prisoners are those courageous men and women who have fought in the daily struggle of the working class to better its living conditions. For this they are imprisoned and tortured by the capitalist ruling class. How can we at this time better appreciate our appreciation, our understanding, our working class sympathy, at the same time that we are carrying forward the fight for their freedom, than by sending a ray of light into their bleak prison, with gifts of books, magazines, cigarettes, money for fresh food, relief for their needy families? These are some of the things we can do through the Christmas campaign of the I. L. D.

I remember how I looked forward to messages from the outside. I want to thank the Daily Worker for sending the paper to me during my imprisonment. It was something I looked forward to every night. The only thing I had to complain about is that the paper was in such demand that I didn't get it very much to myself. There was always someone coming to me

Farmer's Explanation Of Communist Program

By a Farmer Correspondent
LOUP CITY, Neb.—What in hell do you Reds want anyhow? was a question put to me the other day. Well, I am going to explain in my farmer's way.

Suppose an old rooster is sitting on the fence. Below is a bunch of chickens scratching up worms. Out of every five worms they scratch up that bastard on the fence jumps down and takes four. He's the one we want to get rid of, and now he is full of worms, and so he refuses to let them scratch, because he cannot dispose of any at a profit. I believe in knocking him off the fence, making him scratch or starve. The rooster is the capitalist.

When the bees get their coop full of honey they quit work and enjoy the fruit of their labor. When a farmer has his granary full of wheat, he quits work. When the workers have their warehouse full, they are fired. The bees kill the drones, and we the people put them in the White House, and after the capitalist drones take all our honey, they want to take possession of our home and kick you out of your home. What in hell do we Reds want? We want a farmers' and workers' government.

A RED FARMER.

No Turkey For Relief Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—If the F.E.R.A. workers on the mosquito control jobs in New Haven had any illusions about the charity and F.E.R.A. set-up, they know better now.

On Tuesday, Nov. 27, these workers were informed that they should not expect to get their pay before Thanksgiving, but at the end of the week as usual. They then decided to appeal to the authorities for emergency relief as most of the men have large families and unless they get some help would not be able to "celebrate" Thanksgiving Day. (Tradition, you know.)

Accordingly, a letter was sent to the proper authorities, as follows: Dear Mr. Gibbons, In charge, F.E.R.A. Charity Dept.

A group of F.E.R.A. workers in New Haven, who work at Morris Cove mosquito control, are coming to see you today, Wednesday, between 4:30 and 5 p.m., at your office, the Charity Department. The purpose of this visit will be to request from your department emergency orders to make it possible for these men and their families to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in the proper manner. We hope and trust that you will give this your serious consideration, and if necessary, get approval from the Charity Department and the F.E.R.A. administration.

Yours sincerely, P. S.—One reason that makes this request necessary is the fact that we were told that we will not get our pay until Saturday morning.

The next day, promptly at 4:45 p.m., these workers appeared at the New City Hall on Orange Street. There they found a meeting in progress of all the Charity and F.E.R.A. personnel. They waited until the meeting was over.

Mrs. Gibbons sneaked out of a side door, and only a Miss Ruth Stratton remained. This other head of the department, "sour face" as she is called by the people here, sat in the meeting room and would not come out. Finally, one of the men walked in and approached her. Before he could say anything, she turned and walked away, saying: "If you want to see me, you have to make an appointment in my office."

"But what about Thanksgiving, Miss Stratton?" this worker asked. "I'm sorry, I can't help it," was the answer he received.

So, the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of big-hearted Governor Cross, who urged all to give thanks for the season's blessings in the "bountiful fruits of the earth and the prime fruits of the spirit," went to naught for these workers.

I think that everywhere today workers are beginning to read the Daily Worker more and more, because, as one of my fellow inmates said, "Its content is something that you do not see in the other papers" (meaning the capitalist papers), and "It speaks the truth, it doesn't beat around the bush."

All I can say is, it's the best daily that I know of, and it surely was a wonderful companion during the days of my confinement.

Comradely yours, UNTO IMMENSE.

A LONG WAY TO GO!
New Jerseyites help bring the Workers Correspondence Dept. almost up to Mike Gold's level in the day's figures—and nearer to "In the Home," but Workers are still far from the \$500 mark. Unemployed Relief Assn. of Paterson . . . \$ 2.00

D. W. Benefit Affair in Paterson . . . 7.00
Previously received . . . 127.92
Total to date . . . \$136.92

WORKERS' HEALTH

Conducted by the
Daily Worker Medical Advisory Board
(The Doctors on the Medical Advisory Board do not Advertise)

Excessive Appetite
S. G.—Your recent letter presents a very interesting problem. You are indeed fortunate in being the possessor of a good appetite. Often we try vainly to build up the appetite of less fortunate people. Many workers in this land of plenty have neither proper nor sufficient food to tempt their palates.

Offhand, with what little information you furnish, our impression is that you are a young, healthy girl who is blessed with a normal, vigorous appetite. However, to make certain of this, we would call to your attention some of the common conditions where the appetite is increased.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By MICHAEL GOLD

BOSTON, MASS.—There must be many sincere people who give money to support the numerous religious missions one finds along the waterfronts, the Bowerys and slave markets where the unemployed congregate.

In the minds of the vast majority of unemployed who know these missions, the word "religion" has come to mean horrible slops for food, louse-ridden beds and racketeering hypocrites of supervisors. If any simple-minded contributor doubts this, let him go among the unemployed and ask. A few may be found who will speak well of the missions; they are usually the stool-pigeon type, "rice Christians," they are called in the Orient, where the starving peasants will often let themselves be converted for a bowl of rice. The epithet "mission-stiff" is the worst insult you can hurl at a man; it means he is one of these degraded victims of a mission.

But the decent men among the unemployed are fully aware of their degradation and the big salaries of the religious racketeers who run these places. Brother Tom of the Bowery Mission, for example, occupies a suite of rooms in one of New York's swell hotels, the Shelton. Think of this cheapest of all holy parasites, fresh from his luxurious surroundings, rolling down in his expensive car to tell the hungry, homeless and desperate unemployed on whose misery he lives, to be patient and meek as Jesus. What hypocrisy, what slime! Or the "saintly" Evangeline Booth, travelling across the Atlantic in the best and most expensive suite on a crack liner, a passage of five days costing over \$2,000, and then telling us her heart bleeds for the poor! Who pays for her fine living? Who pays for her country estate, and her butlers and servants? It all comes out of the money which simple-minded charitable folk contribute in nickels and dimes, thinking it will go to feed some starving worker. That's where the luxury comes from; and if there is a lower form of graft, I have never heard of it.

The "Hungry Hook"

There is a mission on the Boston waterfront. I had no time to visit it, but the seamen gave me a little picture of its familiar character.

It is called the "Hook," but they have nicknamed it the "Hungry Hook." A clergyman runs it, and makes the seamen pray with him before they can get their handout of coffee, crullers, and stinky, fifth-rate food.

A young sailor named Tex, who has been in the Marine Workers Industrial Union only a few months, sang a song for me that he made up out of his experiences at this holy fophouse:

The Old Hungry Hook

There's a place down the street
Where the sailors and rumpuses meet.
They serve the hash on the second floor
With a doctor in the parlor
And the undertaker's shop next door,
At that old all-hungry Hook where I used to dwell.

O the steak was dead and rare
And the butter had red hair.
The pie was weary and gray
It was tackled by some jay
And then he passed away.
The sausage it was dark
If you touched it, it would bark.
O the eggs they wouldn't match,
If you touched them they would hatch.
The doughnuts they were wooden
And they gave us sawdust pudden.
The molasses was yellow paint
If you smelled it you would faint.
We knelt in prayer before we got our grub
And we got a breeze of the ham and cheese
And thought we'd been hit by a club.
In that all-go-hungry Hook where I used to dwell.

An Unholy Trinity

THE Union, besides fighting for a centralized shipping bureau that will break the power of the crimps, is also fighting for government relief paid directly to seamen, so that they can sleep and eat at rooming houses of their own choosing, and not at these places where they are robbed and humiliated.

The story of the Seaman's Institute in New York is familiar to everyone on the waterfront. Walking in there is like going into a steel company town, so thick is it with bouncers and thugs ready to beat up seamen in the name of the "gentle and lowly Christ."

One of the missions here in Boston, though paid by the government to feed the seamen, used to beg the leavings and garbage of restaurants in the neighborhood, and feed that to the sailors.

The M. W. I. U. exposed this shameless racketeering, and the next time some of the union men came around, they found a squad of detectives waiting to receive them. Graft, starvation and the cops seem to be the holy trinity worshipped by these missions.

Parasites and Racketeers

FELLOW-Worker Lambert, who is the union leader in this port, impresses one as a most fearless and capable person, the true stuff out of which working class generals are made. There have been two big strikes along this waterfront—that of the fishermen and the coal boats. During the latter strike the Boston police Red Squad sent a message to the union hall that if Lambert appeared on the waterfront for even a second, they would kill him. He appeared, and they did not dare to kill him. For the sailors in the International Seaman's Union, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., were not carried away by the Red scare the bosses tried to raise.

They knew Lambert was honest, and they rallied around him. And they knew their own leaders were dishonest. Several times during the strike the rank-and-file marched on their own hall, and cleaned out the place, telling the racketeers to stay away.

For all the parasites that prey on seamen, these money labor leaders are the worst. One of them, who owns a string of taxis, actually was hauling seamen in his cars during the strike. He also tried to form a rival union under his own control, stabbing his racketeer chief in the back, real Capone stuff.

Ex-bootleggers, cheap politicians, racketeers of every sort have muscled into this A. F. of L. union, just as they have in many another union led by the "saintly" William Green.

The rank-and-file are completely sick of them, and it is this that makes the Marine Workers Industrial Union so popular among seamen, even when they belong to the other unions. The racketeering has been so shameless that the time is near when the port of Boston will be completely under the control of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

For as I have said before, these days in labor union circles the word "Red" is coming to mean honest leadership and rank and file control. All the Red scares in the world, all the police and racketeer and holy parasites' lies cannot hide the facts from the exploited workers—if you want to win a strike or gain better conditions, you cannot do it with a gang of cheap crooks leading you, but you can depend to the bitter end on the Lamberts and Roy Hudsons.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Not only is Mike Gold fifth in the day's contributions, but he is eclipsed by Burck, who beats him by \$50.

Proceeds of Pinocchio Game	\$.75
Walter Gray	2.00
Seldier Boys Social Club	2.00
Home Party in Rye	4.00
Previously Rec'd.	772.15

Total \$781.50

To the highest contributor each day, Mike Gold will present an autographed copy of his novel, "Jews Without Money," or an original autographed manuscript of his "Change the World" column.

WORLD of the THEATRE

A Jazzed-up Spanish Folk Tale

REVENGE WITH MUSIC, a musical play, featuring Charles Wininger, Libby Holman and George Metaxa. Book, lyrics and music by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz; at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Reviewed by ALAN CHUMLEY

"Revenge With Music" is not, as its title might suggest, either a lavish gaily show with a touch of melodrama or a "smart" revue, as past performances of its creators might well prompt one to think. It's an attempt on the part of the makers of "Three's A Crowd" and "Bandwagon" to write a full-fledged comic opera. And having had the shrewdness to equip themselves with a lusty old Spanish folk-tale (novelized by Pedro A. De Alarcon under the title of "The Three Corners Hat"), they've turned out something which without that solid base might well have been a whole lot worse.

You couldn't spoil as droll a tale as this completely. It relates how an ugly miller found his buxom and bedridden spouse commandeered by the bawdy city magistrate (and himself not accidentally arrested) and how he then contrived to shake his bonds and wreak a just and quite piquant revenge upon his overlord by returning in kind services rendered. And though the present set of Broadway jangleurs play fast and loose with the story, it is still at bottom the work of the Spanish toilers; it still has a robustness, a truth and a universality which they alone could give it; it still comes out smiling.

Dietz and Schwartz, as might have been expected, play the story down and give it many revue features. There are dancing ensembles, solo dancers, vocal choruses who come on and off in alternation with the story scenes and while they afford "chances" and "faux" add little to the richness of the fable. To meet the "starring" needs of Libby Holman (but for whose split tonal voice should never have had "moaning low"), the roguish, vivacious peasant of the folk tale is wrenched into the brooding pseudo-passion of a torch singer; the ugly but genuine miller becomes for the needs of "charming" George Metaxa, a cute, imitation Maurice Chevalier; and the lecherous, stupid governor is vulgarized by Charles Wininger, the Captain Andy of Maxwell House Showboat, into a mugging purveyor of slapstick. Only the elegant lines of Chase, playing the gobernador, gives her part the crisp gaiety, the polish, the keen spice of subtle mischief that the part demands.

THE music is a cross between the lyric flow of operetta and the trickier melodies of the first-rate popular songs. Arthur Schwartz has always been among the better, more sophisticated, more traditionally musical ballad composers. On the whole, however, this is no inspired score on either count. Libby Holman's featured "When You Love Only One" will undoubtedly maintain its two months on the air, and Bing Crosby will lip far too many times "If There is Something Lovelier Than You"; but neither of them will achieve the relative immortality of "an old standard" because they're not made for dancing by. There are two novelty songs with a mild cleverness: "Marry a Dancer" adroitly interweaves an illustrative bit of Spanish heel work into the rhythm of the lyric; and "My Father Said" is a microscopic scherzo which never gets around to telling what her father said. "That Fellow Manu-ello," a biting number, has a bit of simple good fellowship. But of honest, rousing, buoyant, infectious and authentic folk music, there appears not a trace.

The folk tale underlying "The Three Corners Hat" is a workers' anecdote in a jocularly ribald vein. Written with this point of view it is not without its social basis. But workers and workers only will catch its true spirit and they alone will be able to write and sing it with the fine intimate likeness to its source that it calls for. When the Soviet of Asturias is but one of a thousand Soviets in the Spanish Union, "The Three Corners Hat" will give uproarious if somewhat reminiscent laughter.

TRIBUTE TO DEL
"By donating my 'wages' for a lecture to the Daily Worker fund through your column," writes Max Bedacht, "I wish emphatically to express my opinion about the value and importance of the lighter features of our 'Daily.'"
Unit 6, Paterson \$ 9.50
Unit 5, Paterson 8.00
Unit 4, Paterson 4.35
Unit 3, Paterson 5.00
New Youth Club 4.00
Max Bedacht 5.00
Exhibit 5.10
Friends of Little Lefty 4.00
Previously received 324.84
Total to date \$361.32
Del will present a beautiful colored portrait of his cartoon characters every day to the highest contributor.

Little Lefty

WHADYA SAY, STOVEPIPE, LE'S TAKE A WALK—OUR GUYS WON'T BE OUT OF THAT FREE-FOOD FIGHTERS CLUB FOR HOURS

OKAY—LET'S GO

NOPE, YER ALL WRONG! THIS IS NOT AN INSECT! IT'S HIGH SASSIETY!

YOU MAKE FUN OF THE RICH, PAL, BUT YOU GOTTA ADMIT THEY'RE NECESSARY

YEAH! 'BOUT AS NECESSARY AND USEFUL AS THOSE FLEAS THAT LIVE ON YOU!

AND SO NIGHT PASSES

BY ALFRED HAYES

And here a woman blindly at the curb
Pauses and staring face up to the sky
Thinks heavily of snow and if snow falls
Perhaps a little work will fall with it.
She mutters to herself and hurries by.
The policeman in the doorway of the store
Puts up his collar higher to the wind;
It's a long beat. Cold jobs tonight deep at the bone.
The general is riding in the park alone.
Stone horse and triumphant hat of stone salute night air.
In subway entrances you'll find his minute men.
Asleep, while lice play Valley Forge within their hair.
And now the towerlock speaks out in bronze
Announcing in that universal tongue, the time
To East Side tenements and uptown cocktail bars
Where jazz bands jazz the rich and movie stars.
Clarinets wheedle the women; saxophones
Agitate the men; likewise, the long trombones
Grumble in the groin. Apoplectics roll their eyes.
Dyspeptics feel their livers turn, the bald grow hair.
To see the dimpled darlings with their powdered thighs
Shake shimmy shakes, hoop buttocks bare.
Celebrities and celebs, fine hands and noses;
Whooping the girls up, clinking tall glasses;
Tonight, they'll all blow out their brains on beds of roses.
Cold blows the wind. And so night passes.

(Reprinted from the New Republic)

Sacramento's 'Star Witness' In Criminal Syndicalism Frame-Ups Makes a 'Mistake'

By TILLIE LERNER

WILLIAM HANKS, the "star" witness in the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism frame-up, without whom there never would have been a case, even the D. A. says so, doesn't have very much freedom these days. He's hiding out in the country somewhere, "protected" by four plain clothes bulls from disappearing or being kidnapped.

For William Hanks was kidnapped once—or so he says. On the foggy morning of Sept. 20th, a bearded giant, who said he was a "Communist sympathizer," poked a shotgun in his ribs and said if he didn't get out of town right away it would mean his life. Somehow Hanks got his plea granted to get his clothes out of his rooming house first—and then he boarded a bus east, he knew not where. When he found himself in Wisconsin he telegraphed D. A. McAllister, and got an armed escort back.

The front page stories began. The Elks used it as an example of what the Communist terrorists would do if they were let loose enough for them to get out. McAllister made an election speech on his own bravery in prosecuting the C. S. cases. No body listened to Hanks' landlord who had a slightly different story—that on Sept. 19th, after talking several weeks about going back to Wisconsin to apply for an old age pension, Hanks had finally checked out and he didn't see him again.

Nobody paid any attention either to his sister-in-law who told the same story, or his friend who swore out an affidavit to the same effect—that Hanks had told him he was going to Wisconsin. They had probably been bribed by Moscow gold, you can't believe people like that.

McALLISTER was justified in being frantic about his "star" witness. Hadn't all the defendants brought down their Communist membership books especially to show Hanks, the few months he was hanging around party headquarters? Hadn't they all confided in him they believed in force, violence, bloody overthrow in the "October way"? They all used that term, and hadn't they all (Hanks forgot this till the second jury proceedings when they had to make a new indictment) advocated "arming and resisting all officers, killing them if possible, only they called officers thugs and hijackers."

The other three state's witnesses had never heard these things. But Hanks had. Many times. And they had all said it in exactly the same way too. Maybe that was because he got asked questions in the same

way, but maybe not. Usually his questioning went like this:

"Do you know Albert Hougardy?"

"Yes."

"What was his occupation?"

"He was Communist organizer; he organizes Communists, people in the Communist Party."

"Do you know whether or not he belongs to the Party?"

"Oh yes, I have seen his card."

"Did you ever hear him say anything unusual about government or advocate anything unusual about it?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear him advocate the overthrow of our government by force?"

"By force of arms, yes."

"Did you ever hear him advocate the overthrow of our industrial system?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear him advocate resistance of officers with arms?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear him advocate general strikes?"

"Yes."

POOR Hanks got so used to "yes-ing" he'd sometimes answer "yes" to questions like "where did you hear him speak?" Sometimes he'd miss his cue, too, and have to wait for frantic questioning from McAllister to bring out the force and violence business. For instance, there was Collett.

Hanks said, no, he'd never heard Collett say anything unusual. Eight questions later he had—when McAllister asked it the old way—

"Did you ever hear him speak about the Russian form of government, or our form of government, or bloody overthrow?"

"Then he had. Collett had declared for 'the only way out, meaning the October way out.'"

"The October way, meaning?"

"Meaning the overthrow of the government by force of arms, the same as they did in Russia."

Hanks was always very positive in identifying the pictures of the defendants. He'd "known" them all, seven or eight months. But there was a little mistake once, corrected at the special session McAllister explained "Mr. Hanks, I think I was a little bit twisted the other day on some of these pictures; there are two of the names that are almost identical and I think I handed you the wrong picture. I will now hand you the pictures of Collett and Minney and ask you to look at these pictures and see if you identify them, if you know them."

"Yes, sir, I think I made a mistake on them myself."

TUNING IN

7:00-WEAR—Humber Orch.
WOR—Sports Review—Ford Frick
WJZ—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WABO—Myrt and Marge Sketch
7:10-WEAR—John E. Kennedy
WOR—Comedy Music
WJZ—Concert Orch.
WABO—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30-WEAR—Minstrel Show
WOR—William Larkin, Tenor
WABO—Troopers Band
7:45-WOR—Dance Music
WJZ—Shirley Howard, Songs
WABO—Baker Garter, Commentator
8:00-WEAR—Valley's Varieties
WOR—Little Symphony Orch., Phil-Lips James, Cond.; Max Polkoff, Violin
WJZ—Paints and Varieties—Sketch
WABO—Easy Ace—Sketch
8:15-WABO—Fray and Braggiotti, Piano
8:30-WJZ—Charles Sears, Tenor; Ruth Lyons, Soprano
WABO—Johnson Orch.: Edward Nell, Baritone; Edwin C. Hill, Narrator; Speaker, Thomas H. McInnesey, President National Dairy Products Corp. of America

8:00-WEAR—Capt. Henry's Show Boat
WOR—Billie Holiday
WJZ—Death Valley Days—Sketch
WABO—Gray Orch.; Annette Han-ah; Songs; Walter O'Keefe
8:30-WOR—Lum and Abner—Sketch
WJZ—Robert Childs, Pianist Parry Lazren, Organ; Mixed Octet
WABO—Warrior Orch.
8:45-WOR—Garber Orch.
10:00-WEAR—Whitman's Music Hall, with Yvonne Gail, Soprano
WOR—Sid and Gary, Baritone
WJZ—Montreal Concert Orch.
WABO—Forty-five Minutes in Hollywood; Music; Sketches
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WOR—Dance Orch.
WJZ—The Investor in Modern Society; John T. Flynn, Writer; Alfred L. Bernheim Jr.
10:45-WABO—Pais Valley, Songs
10:50-WEAR—Adventures in Literature—Colonel Ralph H. Isham
WOR—News
WJZ—Madrigals Orch.
WABO—Family Welfare Speaker
11:00-WABO—Little Orch.

WORLD of MUSIC

Westminster Chorus Sings Roy Harris Composition

Reviewed by CARL SANDS

ROY HARRIS was born in Oklahoma in 1898. Looks it, acts it and is proud of it. Considers himself a man of the people. But an artist! And an artist, especially if his field is composing music, has to work hard. There is a lot of labor involved in writing notes, the right notes, on paper, getting the music into performance and seeing that everyone is notified of the fact. He knows what labor is! He says this quite openly.

In fact he said it in a lecture at the Pierre Degerter Club last winter and was, according to credible reports, rather roughly heckled. His position was, more or less, that the composer wrote for society's sake. The heckler's position was, more or less, "We hear you say so, but how do you prove it? Evidently you profit from it or how do you live; but what connection is there between your music and the class struggle?"

Briefly, there seemed to be no answer. That is, until this fall when Harris cheerfully remarked that while the Club talked, he did things—for instance, a composition for unaccompanied chorus, lasting 20 minutes, on a poem of Walt Whitman's beginning:

A song for Occupations!
In the labor of engines and trades
and the labor of fields I find the developments.
And find the eternal meanings.

There is some truth in what Harris says. His composition is there. Who on the music front has anything like it to show for sheer virtuosity of choral technique? And it was superbly sung last Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall, by heart, by about forty young men and women who marched onto the stage as to army maneuvers. The well-dressed audience liked it.

But it is very doubtful whether the people who "occupy" themselves with the Whitman-Harris occupations will sing it or listen to it. Why is this?

WHITMAN was a fine ferment in his day. There was much in him (and still is for many people), much that was disturbing to the rich and "cultivated." He was "that disgusting old man" to all polite circles. But today, Whitman is the most admired in polite circles. Does he not say that the working men of these states find happiness in themselves, in their work, in the things best known to them? Notice, please, all unemployed, all exploited, sweated, cheated, bamboozled workers of America—you find happiness in things just as they are! You do!

Oh, if the galleries had risen and with one rebel yell shouted "We don't!" When will Harris learn that the people he sees doing the work of this world don't have "occupations" and are not "happy" in them. They have JOBS—some of them. Does Harris know what a job is? Does he realize that practically every job available in America has its disease, its own peculiar crippling, enervating, blasting ruin upon one or another of the vital functions of one who holds it? Does he think that this work that constitutes his answer to the Degerter's questions shows he has any idea of what is happening around him today and was happening all around the dear old Whitman?

Speed-up, union-smashing, gangsterism, pay-cutting, stretchout, hunger, starvation?
Harris is sincere; but he is slow. If he lives long enough he will discover the Communist Manifesto. He has it in him to be on the left side of the barricades.

MUSICALLY, the work shows a great advance in technique for him. He is our foremost conservative-liberal composer. He has been studying the choral technique of the late gothic and renaissance church music (1300 to 1600). It shows in his work. It has cleaned up a lot of his muddy writing. But still, it is on the whole choral and rather static music—the melodies don't impel true contrapuntal texture. They have not enough character, enough cutting edge, enough direction. One feels throughout that the composer might, suddenly do something with his technique, might show he is going somewhere, but he never does. The music starts, wobbles, stops, starts again, rambles pleasantly, gets a little rough, but has no punch.

One section, about where the words dealt with the cotton pick and the stercorose's hook, got started on a steady, remorseless, syncopated rhythm. Something was going to happen! But it petered out. The technique is doing all it can. But there is little or no content. Music means nothing but "getting on in the world" for Harris. It totally lacks the conscious strength and drive of Copland. But then, Copland knows where he is going!

Try writing some revolutionary mass songs, Harris. You might make a good one. You have it in you. At any rate it would clean you up better than you would believe.

Life in a Hooverville Graphically Described In Novel By Newhouse

You Can't Sleep Here. By Edward Newhouse. Macaulay Company, \$3.

Reviewed by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

IN THE line above, readers will recognize, in the publisher's name, a notorious anti-union house and may wonder why a revolutionary novelist should have permitted such an imprint. To Edward Newhouse's credit, let it be said at once that he did everything in his power to break an association repugnant to him. At the very outset of the Macaulay strike, he informed the owners of the firm that he stood on the side of the workers; he marched with them on the picket line; and he negotiated with another firm which offered to take over the book on terms fair to the Macaulay Com-



EDWARD NEWHOUSE (Portrait by Ostop Garber Studio)

pany. The Messrs. Furman, however, refused to dispose of their rights, another curious display of capitalist ethics. We have the sardonic spectacle of publishers who in the hope of gain, fight to retain their right to publish a book whose clearly announced principles they are violating.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that the writing is worthy of the author's militant action. It is the record of a young "unskilled intellectual's" entrance into the revolutionary movement. It is convincing, told in terms of action rather than discussion. And it is a stirring and impressive story.

The principal character is a young newspaper man out of a job. He has been living with the couple who would have been his brother and sister-in-law had he gone through a City Hall ceremony with his girl. Something the sister-in-law says, some confused phrase about privacy spoken during a drunken party, makes him realize that she is tired of having him around. He knows she would never have said it had she been sober, but he realizes that her drunken tongue let out the truth. Selling his last possession, his typewriter, he leaves the house.

THEN swiftly the harshness of the world of property to the propertyless falls upon him. He writes on sleep-murdering park benches, is chased out of warm railway terminals, uses most of his remaining dollars on a dreary furnished room, finally to find shelter in the rickety walls but firm comradeship of distressed workers in a Hooverville. Even here, however, the well-fed worry that the neighborhood's rental values will drop because of such neighbors. They raise the irritated cry of the snug against the home-

less, "You can't sleep here." After trying to bribe, then to intimidate the men into leaving the homes they have built and furnished by wharf-combing and painful labor, the local real estate men call in the government, and cops with clubs and gas bombs beat and smoke out any illusions the Hooverville citizens may have had that there is any consideration for them in capitalist society. This last scene, a fine, long one, is one of the best planned, best told and most exciting scenes in recent fiction.

The story, throughout, once it leaves the stale morning-after of cocktail dregs, cigarette litter and sour emotions of the Bohemian party with which it opens, moves with a powerful step through a depression world that it understands. It is full of good things that stick in the memory: the two scenes, for instance, in which the same gent, the real estate shark, makes contact with the unemployed, first to offer the strongest looking pair ten dollars for half killing each other in a bare knuckle bout at a lodge smoker orgy to stir the paunches there to an extra quiver; later to appear, mumbling law and charity, in an effort to smooth-talk them out of their troubles.

Another memorable section is the account of the building of one of the huts, revealing the unlikable pride in good work, through a dozen dramatic little episodes. And the same human need and pride is shown at work in another sort of building, the intangible structure of human relationships into a miniature cooperative society.

IT is Newhouse's best claim to art that he does this naturally, that the reader doesn't notice how it is being done. That is why this "conversion" novel, this story of the growth in unemployed workers, from ignorance to understanding, from indifference to militancy, is one of the most successful in its field. The high point in that success is, perhaps, the story of how the Negro worker got in, the breaking down of the prejudice against him; the strengthening sense of solidarity after he is in.

Newhouse writes his story somewhat in the Hemingway manner. But it has an emotional richness that the toneless story of Hemingway, whose emotional ear was, so to speak, first deafened by the blasts of the World War, then stuffed up with bourgeois success, has rarely had.

Character in "You Can't Sleep Here" is not as important as the crowd scene and the flow of action, and this very submergence of individual personality is an achievement of this proletarian novel. Where Newhouse sets out to give character, however, he does it well, except in the instance of the girl Ellen, who is too incredibly submissive. The patient Griselda of one of Boccaccio's least successful stories did not come to life in its time, and does not come to life in this version. The story is given of her proud sister has more portraiture in it.

SEVENTH TODAY!
Although Ramsey is making steady gains, he is serving up the list today, ahead only of Ann Barton.
N.Y. Wks. Schl. Classes of Kingston & Stein . . . \$ 6.13
Previously received 198.01
Total to date \$204.14

Bittelman Reviews United Front Struggles in December Communist

The December issue of "The Communist," which is now on sale, contains a number of interesting and instructive articles on problems facing the American workers today.

"Developments in the United Front," by Alex Bittelman, is a review of our united front struggles since March, 1933. "We do this," writes Comrade Bittelman, "in order to gain a fuller understanding of what has happened and of the tasks confronting us at present." The article traces the numerous proposals made by the Communist Party to the Socialist Party for united action, exposes the maneuvers of the S. P. leadership in continually rejecting unity of action, and enumerates the growing number of local united front actions between Communists and Socialists.

Two articles on the results of the recent elections are contained in the December issue of "The Communist." The first is "Results and Lessons of the Elections," based on a summary of discussions by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee. The second is "The EPIC Mass Movement in California," by Robert Minor. The first analyzes the political meaning of the election results nationally, points out the achievements and especially the shortcomings of the Communists in

the campaign, and sets forth our tasks in the light of the election results.

In his article on the "EPIC" movement, Comrade Minor declares that "There are no doubts that the EPIC movement to 'End Party in California' represents a vast stirring of discontent, tending toward high forms of class struggle."

In view of the approaching struggles of the steel workers, the article by John Steuben, "Recent Developments in the Steel Industry and Our Tasks" is an important contribution to this issue. On the basis of the Central Committee's decision to throw the entire weight of our activities inside and through the A. F. of L. union in the steel industry, the article analyzes the recent developments and outlines our practical tasks among the steel workers.

Continuing his investigations into the conditions and the historical background of the Negroes in the Black Belt, James S. Allen contributes an article entitled "Sharecropping as a Remnant of Chattel Slavery." This article is an important contribution to the determining of the nature of the sharecropping system.

The December issue of "The Communist" also contains "An Unpublished Document," the plan for a speech delivered by Engels at the Conference of the First International in London, September, 1871; an article on "The Rise of the Revolutionary Movement in Cuba" by Joaquin Ordoqui; "Marxism and Anarchism," in which Emiliano Yaroslavsky traces briefly the struggle against Bakunin and anarchism, from Marx and Engels, through Lenin, down to today; "Figures on the American Economic Crisis," as of October, 1934, by John Irving and Phil Mayer (Labor Research Assn.), and an index for the contents of "The Communist" for the entire year of 1934.

"The Communist" is a magazine of the theory and practice of Marxism, published monthly by the Communist Party of the United States. The price is 20 cents a copy, \$2 for one year's subscription, \$1 for six months. It can be purchased at all Workers Bookshops, or direct from Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Bklyn., N. Y.

The Bonehead</

Daily Worker

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1934

Protect Your Civil Rights!

CHARACTERISTIC of the growing fascization of the bourgeois governmental apparatus, the Alabama cities of Birmingham and Bessemer, feudal fiefs of the steel barons, have passed the Downs literature ordinance, prohibiting the possession of radical literature by workers. Under this notorious law, several Negro and white workers already have been convicted, while others are facing prosecution for possessing copies of the Communist, theoretical organ of the Communist Party, although the magazine freely passes through the United States mails. These attacks on the workers are supplemented and incited by the terrorist activities of the revived Ku Klux Klan and the newly created White Legion and other fascist instruments of the bosses.

In Sacramento, eighteen militant workers, arrested during the vigilante raids on the West Coast last Summer, are now being tried under the California syndicalist law, and face long prison sentences for their working-class activities if convicted.

In Portland, Washington, two others, including Dirk De Jonge, Communist candidate for Mayor in the recent elections, have been sentenced under the criminal syndicalist law of that State for membership in the Communist Party, which is legally on the ballot in elections in that State.

While directed particularly against the Communist Party, as the devoted vanguard of the working class, these attacks are aimed at the whole working class, as the Daily Worker has always pointed out, and as shown in the frame-up and arrest in Birmingham of Leo Carter, business agent of the A. F. of L. Butchers' Union, and the mass arrests and police and Ku Klux Klan raids on the homes of non-Party workers.

This widespread drive to destroy the civil rights of the workers menaces the entire organized labor movement and the whole working class. It is a challenge to all sincere workers to immediately forge the proletarian united front against Fascism, despite all obstacles thrown in its way by the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and the top leadership of the Socialist Party, which at the recent Boston conference of its National Executive Committee again shelved the proposals of the Communist Party for a united front struggle for the interests of the working class. Build the united front! Demand the release of the Alabama and California defendants and the repeal of all anti-working class laws, the criminal syndicalist codes and such laws as the Downs law.

Recovery!—For Whom?

THE "Proposed Platform of Recovery" of the National Association of Manufacturers summarizes the sharpened and more open anti-labor platform first announced by President Roosevelt in his no-strike speech of Sept. 30.

This platform, now submitted to the convention of the National Industrial Council in New York, is a complete program for lowering the standards of living of the workers, saving and increasing the profits of the employers and robbing the workers of their elementary rights. In a word, this program, which heralds a step toward fascism, calls for a "reorganized" N. R. A. which will smash the rising tide of radicalization of the workers and save the decaying capitalist system.

What are some of the proposals of the manufacturers on how the government shall conduct itself. These are:

(1) Outlawing of strikes. "Prohibit sympathetic or general strikes." "Protect men in their right to work" (in other words, abolish the right to picket); (2) a call for an intensified government wage-cutting drive, in the following words: "Industrial strife stimulated by misinterpretation and misrepresentation of the respective rights and privileges of employees and employers, AND THE THREAT OF ARBITRARY DETERMINATION OF WAGES AND HOURS WHICH IGNORE ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES, PREVENT RECOVERY."

(3) Running throughout the entire program is the demand for cutting down relief to the unemployed and denial of unemployment and social insurance. "Balance the federal budget," the government is told, "and permit cutting public expenses to fit reasonable taxes." "Relief must not bankrupt the government.... Make progress toward prompt balancing of the budget by rejecting payment of the soldiers' bonus until due."

(4) A whole series of proposals are made, aimed to smash the real trade union movement and establish a company union as the only "bargaining agent." "Refrain from policies which attempt to force men into labor organizations," the manufacturers order. "Encourage local settlements of disputes." "That is, encourage company unions and reject the 'outside' unions, the real trade union movement. The manufacturers demand that 'employer and employee be free to bargain collectively or individually in such forms as are mutually satisfactory to them without coercion from any source.' The employers must approve the 'bargaining agent'—there must be freedom for the company union, which vests in the employers the sole right to hire and fire and dictate wages and working conditions to the workers. "Do not deprive individuals and minorities of the right to bargain for themselves."

(5) The manufacturers propose to increase sales taxes which fall on the workers and decrease taxes on the employers.

This is the program of the manufacturer and the Federal government—wage cuts, company unions, outlawing of strikes, increased taxes on the workers, cuts in unemployment relief and union smashing.

DOES this program mean that the present N. R. A. has not served the employers, or that the manufacturers' program is in contradiction to the policies of the Roosevelt government? Not at all. The present N. R. A. has attempted to outlaw strikes through Labor Boards and compulsory arbitration, which William Green and the A. F. of L. leaders helped to set up. The present N. R. A. has strengthened the company unions, has made the minimum wage the maximum wage and has intensified speed-up, and through its Labor Boards

has defeated the demands of the workers in such industries as steel, auto, textile, etc.

The employers and the Roosevelt government are still not satisfied with the increase in profits of the bankers and manufacturers under the N. R. A. They want to smash the rising strike wave and the struggles of the unemployed. They want to get out of the crisis at the expense of the workers. Therefore, they launch a stronger, more open, drive against the workers. They tighten up the screws on the workers.

President Roosevelt himself announced this intensified anti-labor drive in his Sept. 30 "no-strike" speech. In this speech, Roosevelt announced all of these anti-labor measures which are now crystallized in the manufacturers' program. He announced a free hand to the employers in increasing profits, declared the N. R. A. should be organized, a new basis found for wages. He spoke against strikes, and for less government spending (for the unemployed).

The policies of Roosevelt are the same as those of the employers. Roosevelt now, as in the past, represents the employers. The new needs of the employers are being fulfilled by Roosevelt. The anti-labor drive of the government goes forward—wage cuts, company unions, no strikes, union smashing, cuts in unemployment relief, denial of unemployment insurance and denial of the elementary rights of the workers. This is the program of Roosevelt and of the bankers.

The broadest united front of the workers—especially the Socialist and Communist workers, and workers in the trades unions—should answer the attacks of the Roosevelt government.

The broadest united front in all localities should be achieved against wage cuts, for adequate unemployment insurance and relief, against the company unions, for all the elementary rights of the workers to organize, to strike and to picket.

Defeat the bankers' program of Roosevelt!
Forge the united front of all workers and farmers for better conditions and for their elementary rights!

Only the Beginning

MAYOR LA GUARDIA of New York yesterday morning signed the Sales Tax Law and, thus, with a single act reached into the pay envelope of every single working class family in the city to the tune of \$40,000,000 for the next twelve months.

LaGuardia could have easily added \$180,000,000 to the income of the city by stopping the payments to the Morgan-Rockefeller banks. He could have added another \$25,000,000 by abolishing the highway robbery of the reserve fund set aside for the bank loans. This is what the Communist Party proposed—to make the rich, not the poor, pay.

He chose instead to put the screws on the poorest sections of the population, on the \$10 and \$15 a week pay envelopes, on the struggling working class families, to whom every cent of sales tax will add new miseries of deprivation and hunger.

The resistance to this infamous tax robbery to pay the Wall Street banks must not stop now. On the contrary, now that it is signed and its effects begin to be felt, the whole toiling population of the city must be aroused and organized to new mass protest and mass actions.

In this fight against the Wall Street tax program of LaGuardia, the Communist Party must take the leading part. It alone can bring together all the elements of the population under the fighting leadership of the workers.

Right now the New York Communist Party District has the duty of examining the provisions of the Sales Tax to determine where its levies will be most felt and begin to organize mass actions against it.

For it is a dead certainty that the \$40,000,000 sales-tax robbery is only the beginning of more tax robbery.

There is still the subway tax and the wage tax, that are being considered by LaGuardia.

If the present sales tax meets with no resistance, these new tax robberies will swiftly be applied by LaGuardia in his capitalist loyalty to his Wall Street masters who are well pleased with the way their tool in the City Hall is protecting their fat investments.

Fight the Sales Tax robbery! Fight the whole LaGuardia Wall Street tax program! Make the bankers and the rich pay! No taxes on the poor, heavy taxes on the rich!

NRA In Cotton Garments

THE case of the 36-hour order in the cotton garment manufacturing industry, is one of the most glaring examples to show the hollowness of the so-called N.R.A. concessions to labor.

A ruling by the President reducing hours from 40 to 36 per week, without a decrease in wages, for the workers in the industry was made last August. This was to go into effect on Dec. 1. Instead, however, manufacturers in the industry are flocking to add their names to injunction proceedings which have been initiated to restrain the administration from putting into effect the executive order. A temporary stay on the decision has already been granted to several companies, and now hundreds have joined, and by merely donating \$200 each toward a million dollar fund to fight the decision, these companies become beneficiaries of the stay.

In the meantime 200,000 workers in the industry continue with the \$13 minimum rate, which has really become a maximum, in full effect. While the bosses are trying to prevent even this concession to the workers, a study of labor efficiency in the cotton garment industry, made in the early part of this year by the Cotton Code Authority, revealed that although there was a reduction of hours to 40, there was even a slight decrease of the number of workers in the industry. This is because there was an increase of 32 per cent in the productivity of the workers, due to startling speed-up. A study of 672 plants showed an increase in the productivity of operators by 37 per cent. Profits of some of the outstanding companies showed a rise of as much as 400 per cent, as in the case of the Cluett-Peabody Company, and 600 per cent in the Manhattan Shirt Company.

Roosevelt signed the order to reduce hours in August, because 200,000 cotton garment workers were talking strike. A strike date was in fact set for the first week of October. What Roosevelt granted was far below what the workers asked. They got no wage increases, no end of speed-up from Roosevelt's decision. The President's move was a maneuver to head off the strike. In this he was helped by Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and "Labor's representative" on the National Industrial Relations Board, who hailed the President's order as a great victory for labor. Now even the one meager concession Roosevelt gave them to prevent the strike has been snatched away by the injunction.

The cotton garment workers who see their \$13 minimum reduced still further by increased cost of living should be able to see that preparation of actual strike action under rank and file control will be decisive in forcing gains, and not to lay hopes on the court-dickering of the N. R. A. officials.

Party Life

Unemployed Work After Elections In Harlem

By FRIDA JACKSON, Unit 424

WHAT does the Communist Party want from the unemployed struggle? What has been wrong in our past work, and what is our task in the future?

The aims of the Communist in unemployed work is to lead the workers in struggle for their immediate needs and to win unemployment insurance, therefore the members of the units must become the driving force in all struggles in their vicinity and in every unit through canvassing must learn who is unemployed in the block, who gets relief, who doesn't get any because of a flaky excuse of the Home Relief Bureau. Yes, we must also know who is a Democrat or Republican, in other words who is a sympathizer to our movement. Plenty of canvassing is done by our Upper Harlem units but not systematically enough to make any reliable estimates. For instance, my unit, 424, is carrying out effective open-air meetings, good educational propaganda, but has never yet worked out a plan, has never chosen a point around which to concentrate. Comrades go canvassing without knowing where the concentration point is supposed to be.

Now, after the election campaign our activities must be intensified. The struggle for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill must be brought to the forefront. We are the only political party that works and lives among the masses after election day. This we must make clear to the unemployed workers who follow the leadership of the Unemployment Council.

Nevertheless, questions are asked in the locals, what is the council, a part of the Communist Party or a non-partisan organization? I am sure that if our fractions would work properly in these localities many of these confused questions would be eliminated.

From 155th Street up to 155th Street, from 5th Avenue to Edgecombe Avenue, there are only 12,000 heads of families who are getting relief at the 155th Street Home Relief Bureau. Thousands of unemployed in the territory of the Upper Harlem units are denied relief. By proper systematic canvassing, we can organize these workers, into unemployment locals and build a powerful Communist Party not only at election time but at all times to fight for immediate needs, freedom of the Scottsboro boys, against war and fascism and for the overthrow of the bosses system.

Harlem Unit Concentrates on Unemployed

I WANT to tell you something about our unit. We have 21 members. Six of these comrades are doing unemployed work, some are in the I.L.D. and some in the L.S.N.R.

We comrades who have been assigned to do unemployed work consider that this is a very important task. About four months ago, our unit was assigned to work in Local 6 of the Unemployed Council. It can be proven that there our unit did some good work. On the other hand, our unit could have done much more, if all our Party members had taken their assignments more seriously. We recruited more than 30 members to the Party from this local. Our discussion in this local was always appreciated by these workers. Although we have tried to keep Party discussions local, the locals, these new comrades demand to hear political discussion. This also helps to develop our local to a great extent. We also talked very often about the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

As members of the Communist Party we must concentrate now on unemployed work. We shall not find out mistakes by talking, but by doing work among the unemployed. Then we shall have something to talk about.

I would like to say a few words about our unit during the election campaign. We circulated about 550 platforms. We realize that this number is insufficient. But on the other hand, we had very good turnouts for Red Sundays when we sold Daily Workers and Liberator. Last night we raised \$10.00, our full quota for the Daily Worker. We hope that other units followed this good example. Aside from this we have fallen down on the Daily Worker, taking about 50 copies a week. The unit bureau realizes that it is not in this way that the Daily Worker will be made into a mass paper. Comrades of Unit 422 let's erase this black mark from our record.

We have been doing splendidly in the sale of literature. For several months our unit has bought more than \$75.00 worth. We buy seven Communist, seven or eight Party Organizers, one Inprocor, etc. In the last few weeks this record has been spoiled to some extent. Our comrades must realize that now that the election campaign is over, we must buckle down to serious reading. It is only through reading that our theoretical and practical experience can be combined to win the masses for our Party. Every Party member must keep in mind that we have many more campaigns before us. By so doing we will become capable leaders of the great revolutionary movement.

Correspondent, Unit 422, Harlem.

Fear Drives Spanish Heads To Dissent

MADRID, Spain, Dec. 5.—The militancy of the Spanish workers is mirrored in the growing difficulties of the Government. For the reactionaries and the fascists, the Lerroux terror is still too mild. In their fear of the masses, they are demanding not only an

BLOWING HOT AND COLD

by Burck



Burck will give the original drawing of his cartoon to the highest contributor each day towards his quota of \$1,000.

HE TAKES IT BACK! The masses are awakening! Burck, charging ahead of all competitors today by getting \$50, retracts his statement about fictions in readers—at least he retracts it for a day.

Unit 1, Paterson	\$ 8.00
Unit 7 Sec. 16	1.00
Total	\$9.00

Group of Sympathizers

Hyman Hirschhorn	25.00
Kington & Stein's classes of Principles of Comm. in Workers School	24.00
Previously Rec'd.	\$43.48
Total	\$602.48

Ominous Quiet in Naval Parleys Heralds Storm in Armament Race

(This is the first of two articles on the naval race.)

By Harry Gannes

AN ominous quiet has fallen on the London naval conversations. But that calm before the storm will soon be broken by the bombshell of Japanese renunciation of the Washington 1921 naval treaty.

Not one of the powers could minimize the seriousness of the situation, the extreme danger of war, and the fact that the greatest naval building race in all history is now on.

The crux of the whole situation is not the numerical representation of the question, such as 5-5-3, or the Japanese proposal of equality, 5-5-5. The central issue is the fact that the Roosevelt regime has launched the most gigantic naval building program through the N. R. A. and the Vinson Bill for the express purpose of insuring by superiority of arms the seizure of new foreign markets, new colonial plunder, and domination of the trade routes. Especially in the Pacific and in Latin America.

The New Dealer Roosevelt, whatever demagoguery he may use to the masses about money changers and a more "equitable distribution" of the wealth, has made a piker of the openly avowed imperialist, Hoover, in the nerve and speed with which he builds the most powerful weapon of international plunder, the navy. A "navy second to none" means primarily "markets second to none," and "colonies and sources of investment and raw material second to none."

Between the Washington naval conference of 1921 and the recent American naval discussions, the era particularly of the last few years of the general crisis of world capitalism.

Tremendous shifts have taken place on the world scene. For the purpose of the naval conflicts, the outstanding factors are: (1) The rapid development of Socialism in the Soviet Union, completion of the first and progress of the second Five-Year Plans; (2) Japanese seizure of Manchuria and stranglehold over North China; (3) growing conflict between the U. S. and Britain over Latin America and the Far East; (4) re-establishment in a modified form of the Anglo-Japanese alliance; (5) perfection of the German-Japanese alliance against the Soviet Union; (6) U. S. establishment of air bases in China against the Soviet districts; (7) U. S. strengthening of war bases in the Far East, and particularly in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

The Washington naval treaty of 1921 was a triumph for American imperialism. Strong and powerful after the last world war, with the largest navy in the world, with blood profits soaked in the world slaughter, it was able to force a

pace. It forced the Nine-Power pact, insuring the "open door" in China, which meant for it possibilities of dominating all of China.

In the 1930 London naval conference, at the beginning of the crisis, the fundamental relationship were changed very little.

What was the situation leading to the London conversations? The Roosevelt government had authorized the building of 130 war vessels. It had used the major portion of the \$3,000,000,000 NRA for war purposes, particularly naval construction. It had passed the Vinson Bill, with over \$500,000,000 additional for the same purposes. The pretext, of course, was the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, and penetration into the Chinese markets. American trade with China has been dropping heavily, and the Roosevelt government took the steps toward war in order to enlarge its markets for the big monopolies, in order to insure their plunder of China.

To overcome this situation, and to advance its plans of aggrandizement, the Japanese imperialists resorted to a huge naval building program, penetrated further into China.

The Japanese Demand

At the London conversations, the Japanese put forward the chief demand of equality of naval armaments. The Japanese naval authorities pointed out that the United States was building particularly war vessels of attack, air-plane carriers, a tremendous air fleet, long range cruisers, was extending its air bases for an offensive on the north of Japan. The American naval delegates flatly rejected the demand for parity, declaring that the United States insisted on superiority and equality with Great Britain.

The British imperialists utilized this conflict for their own purposes. Previously the British had made moves for re-establishing the ruptured Anglo-Japanese alliance. The chief purpose of the British was to act as the main world organizer of the anti-Soviet front, recognizing that these imperialist conflicts, leading to the possibility of war between the major powers, weakened the war preparations against the U. S. S. R.

What went on in London cannot be known accurately, as all of the delegates were sworn to secrecy, and only that was officially given out which the imperialists wanted published for the consumption of the masses.

But we can get a substantial inkling of what was said from other sources. It is true that the imperialist conflicts were too sharp to have resulted in any agreement. The conference collapsed, with the conflicts more bitter than before, with threats of naval construction and war surcharging the air.

Both the Japanese and the British put forward the argument that

the main danger to all was the growth of Socialist construction in the Soviet Union. The British government officials, including the ex-Socialist, Ramsay MacDonald, long before the conference, regarded Japan's "special position" in Manchuria. The specialty of this position lies in the fact that it is chiefly a war base against the Soviet Union.

Matter Put to Roosevelt

The Japanese militarists put this matter more or less openly to the Roosevelt government, and to the leading American bankers and militarists. For example, we have the official Japanese naval spokesman, Gumpel Sekine, writing in Current History, November, 1934, declared:

"It must not be overlooked that there are active in the Orient at the present numerous baneful forces retarding advancement of civilization and detrimental to the maintenance of order. It is easy to talk of peace, but the task of maintaining peace is beset with tremendous difficulties." "The baneful forces," in the eyes of the Japanese military, of course, is the Soviet Union and the Chinese Soviets; and the Japanese naval spokesman talks of the difficulty of maintaining peace, to achieve its aim Japanese imperialism must cross the Soviet border, which is indeed a difficult method of maintaining peace.

Another Spokesman

Lest the general phraseology of the naval gentlemen may make my deductions appear too specific, we quote another Japanese spokesman. Kai Fujioke, special correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi (organ of the most powerful Japanese trusts) on Nov. 8 had a three-hour conversation with U. S. Admirals Jones and Bristol. He argued for their acceptance of Japan's claim to naval equality, and gave the reasons for it. Here they are:

"Japan's position has undergone a radical change during the past decade and a half, with the steady eastward march of Soviet Russia, the independence of Manchukuo, Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, etc." "The first reason given is the progress of the Soviet Union. Mr. Fujioke distorts the situation somewhat. Everybody knows the Soviet Union has not marched Eastward. It has stuck within its own borders. Socialist construction in the USSR has marched eastward, westward, northward and southward.

The rupture of the conference prevented a maturity of these plans, but the intensified conflicts between the imperialists growing out of their failures by no means lessens this danger, as we will especially find out when we examine the growing economic crisis in Japan.

(A concluding article will be published tomorrow.)

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Anarchists in Spain An Historic Move Danger Signal in the Saar

THE resentment of the Spanish workers against the criminal betrayals of the anarcho-sindicalist leaders in Spain during the October uprising is having tremendous repercussions.

A special cable report from Madrid, published in yesterday's Daily Worker, tells of the resolution of the anarcho-sindicalist trade unions in Castile, Catalonia, Asturias, Galicia, Leon, Aragon, and Andalusia to break with their treacherous leaders.

This is of the greatest significance for the future of revolutionary struggles in Spain. Over 1,000,000 workers belonged to the anarcho-sindicalist organizations, under the leadership of the anarcho-sindicalist leaders. They have now declared they would join the Workers' Alliance, led by Socialists and Communists.

More than that, they are breaking with their past. They have decided to join in the political struggle with the united front, supporting united front candidates, or Socialist and Communist candidates where there is no joint candidate. This is a fundamental break with the ideas of anarchism. The anarchist leaders always boycotted the elections. They particularly fought against the idea of the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat, and for Soviets.

The action of the anarcho-sindicalist trade unions sounds the death knell of the anarchist leadership's grip over a decisive section of the Spanish proletariat. The heroic workers of Spain are learning fast, and are acting still more rapidly.

When the general strike took place throughout Spain, the anarchist leaders in Barcelona sabotaged it precisely because the general strike led to the armed struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the national independence of Catalonia.

The anarchist leaders not only called on the workers not to go out on strike, not to fight for the proletarian dictatorship, but availed themselves of the offer of General Batet, hangman of the workers, to address an appeal over the military radio to the workers urging them to give up their fight.

Now the Spanish workers are clearing up the sordid rubbish of one of the greatest obstacles in their path to victory. The united front, firmly formed on the barricades, is now being sealed by the full entry of the anarcho-sindicalist workers along with the Socialists and Communists.

The burning desire for the united front is spreading among all workers, Socialists as well as anarchists. In the United States the Socialist Party leaders work in various ways to block the united front, which the workers in every country who have more direct experience of fascism, have formed despite all tricky maneuvers and all obstacles.

In this respect, we urge all our readers who can reach the place, to hear Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker speak on the united front, and the recent action of the Socialist Party N. E. C. in the United States. Comrade Hathaway speaks at Irving Plaza, 13th Street and Irving Place, Thursday at 8 p.m., December 6th.

NEW danger signals have arisen for the workers and all anti-fascists in the Saar. Hitler, in order to insure his domination in the Saar, in order to move all of his apparatus of torture into this territory, has signed an agreement with France, the German fascist government, in the event the Jan. 13 plebiscite turns out in favor of the fascists, shall pay the French capitalists \$50,000,000 for their properties in the Saar.

In order to garnish this deal with some palatable demagoguery, Hitler also included some phrases about "equality of races," "protection of the rights of non-voters," etc.

The main aim, of course, is to placate French imperialism. Hitler feels that he can make the Saar and German masses pay whatever price he has to for over to the French. In fact, he will go to any extent in order to get his tentacles on the Saar. The Saar is a decisive, burning question for German fascism.

Another reason is to try to placate the masses in the Saar, Catholic, Jewish, French who fear Hitler's rule. What does an agreement or promise mean to a Nazi? Once in control of the Saar the Hitler butcher machine will go into action. Socialists and Communists will be slaughtered wholesale. All those who resisted fascism, will get the equality of the concentration camps and of fascist blows.

The united front in the Saar, due to the French imperialist actions, siding Hitler, is now faced with a more desperate fight. It is not only the question of the Saar. If Hitler seizes the Saar, it means that German fascism will try some new adventures, feeling strengthened by swallowing the Saar's war industries.

We here fighting against German fascism must feel that our battle front is the Saar. We must do everything possible to help our comrades there. We must arouse the American workers to the danger in the Saar, urge them to pass resolutions for the status quo, against Hitler, collect funds to help the united front in the Saar, and do everything possible at this end to help our brothers at this storm center against German fascism.

FALLS BEHIND LEFTY!

Gannes loses fourth place today to Little Lefty, though he gets \$18, more than any other feature except Lefty and Burck.

J. J. Gannes	1.00
John Lerner	5.00
Brownville	12.00
Previously received	328.78
Total to date	\$347.78